Chicago Tribune.

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ington, and we know how to keep them there!"

A New York merchant of foreign birth, had occasion recently to visit Montreal, and while there stopped at the Donegana Hotel. He found the house filled with jubilant secessionists from the South. To his surprise he found that a nephew of Beauregard's received letters from the General every two days, and that others of the same stripe received letters with equal regularity.

The public know that every plan of our Generals at Washington, have been divulged to the rebel chiefs, and as a consequence the object intended to be accomplished has been defeated.

How is this thing to be corrected? How are the leaks to be stopped? Is it impossible to rid the upper ranks of the Federal service of traitors?

Col. Henry Dougherty.

This gentleman, commander of the 22d Illinois Regiment, wounded and taken prisoner at Belmont, Mo., is a native of Illinois, and resides at Carlyle, Clinton county. He crossed the Continent with Fremont, served in the Mexican war, was engaged in several battles, and several times wounded. Upon the organization of the regiment for the Eighth Congressional District, he was called by the almost unanimous voice of the men to assume the command. He is about 54 years of age, and has had a reputation for personal bravery and coolness in danger which his conduct at Belmont will sustain. He has often been confounded with the Doughertys of Jonesboro; but he is only a distant relation of that family. Col. Dougherty was early left an orphan, and was bound out to service during his minority. He was, however, a thorough military man, and his regiment has been spoken of as one of the best disciplined of the Cairo troops.

THE SHARP SHOOTERS AT BALL'S BLUFF.—The Massachusetts Company D of Berdan's Sharpshooters, was at the battle where Col. Baker was killed. Although only a company the men were there put to the severest test. The attacking forces would have been outflanked by three regiments of the enemy had it not been for this company. A rebel fell at every shot from our boys. None of the army dogs this. In fact none of the dogs fling at those particular regiments, and the effects of our rifles could be easily seen. So far as could be judged not a shot missed. They fired very rapidly even with their ponderous rifles, which weighed from 30 to 70 pounds, and fully sustained Col Berdan's predictions. The loss of the company was only one.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.—Gen. McClellan, in submitting the report of Gen. Stone to the Secretary of War, states that he never ordered Gen. Stone to cross the river, and only directed him to intrench himself on the Virginia side, and to hold his position at all hazards, when, to his surprise, he learned that nearly all of Gen. Stone's force had crossed the river. Stone had been ordered, in a dispatch from McClellan, to "keep a good look out upon Leesburg," and informed that "perhaps a slight demonstration on his part would have the effect to move" the enemy; and these expressions were, very likely, construed into an instruction to cross the Potomac.

EXTENSION OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.—We learn from the Iowa City *Republican* that the managers of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad have contracted for the building of a depot at Victor, on the line between Iowa and Poweshiek counties, to be completed in forty days, by which time it is expected that the track will be completed and cars running to that point. Victor is about fourteen miles west of Marengo. The iron is already laid nearly the entire distance.

☞ The Maine regiment of cavalry, Col. John Goddard, and the Massachusetts regiment, Col. Williams, are both preparing to *march to the seat of war*. The Maine regiment will leave Augusta early next week, 1,200 strong, and the Massachusetts boys will probably fall in when their comrades from "down East" get along. Each regiment will extend about one mile on the ordinary roads of New England. It will be an imposing display to people along the route.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Great Expedition—The Flood in the Potomac—Loss of Government Property—Bodies of Victims at Ball's Bluff—Berdan's Sharpshooters—The Lower Potomac—Illinois Troops—Military Matters, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1861.

The great theme of conversation and conjecture in Washington is still the expedition, of which no news. The "best authorities" speak in terms of confidence of its safety, but this is inferred rather than implied from anything known here. The sailing orders being discretionary, not the best informed official here enjoys much advantage over the multitude in the discussion of what are more probabilities.

The heavy rains of the late storm have set the Potomac at its tantrums, and to a degree that astonishes the oldest inhabitant. Never was its floods so high in twenty years past. It rolls down its immense turbid current with a volume and force that have produced already serious results in the loss of property exposed. Thousands of dollars damage have been done to Government army stores on the wharves, in cellars, and along the docks at Georgetown, where "hard bread" has become soft, and forage has been ruined in large quantities.

The Potomac has come down to us in subsequent and sad burden in token of the war thus above. From the rubbish and drift wood have already been taken numerous bodies of the victims to the conquest and disaster from rebel ferocity and official blunder ing at Edwards Ferry. Several of these swollen and disfigured remains have been recognized as those of Massachusetts soldiers, and two have been fully identified and will be sent to their friends, who will enjoy the melancholy pleasure of giving them a resting place in their native soil. With the debris of drift wood are numerous blackened beams that attest to rebel violence in the destruction of the railroad bridges above. The lower part of Georgetown was overflowed throughout yesterday, and some of those cellars were flooded and left high and dry in the streets.

Shall I write it, the old, familiar and well known expression, that "great activity prevails in military matters?" And yet it is true. Great events and great bodies move slow, but do not imagine that nothing is doing. The condition of the troops is excellent, and they are burning to do something to strike a blow. The great interest at present centres in the condition and aspect of affairs along the lower Potomac, and your correspondent leaves for that region this afternoon, whence I shall next address you. It will inevitably appear that Dixie is not to have it all in its own way in that quarter of the seat of war.

Chicago and Illinois occupy, though not a large, yet a creditable share in the Army of the Potomac. Farnsworth's splendid cavalry regiment is being rapidly put in trim and are actively drilling with promising and excellent progress. Their horses are certainly the best in the whole host of animals brought here this season from any quarter. Barker is getting his squadron of Chicago Dragoons in order, the new company working in well. As the body guard of Gen. McClellan they have a most honorable position, and I write no more than what is confessed by all here that no company, either volunteer or regular, surpass them in their drill. Major Barker brought with him from Chicago a magnificent chestnut, sixteen and a half hands high, which is destined to bear Gen. McClellan.

A word for another Chicago boy. Fred. Mears, now acting Colonel of the First Regiment of Berdan's Sharpshooters. This is to be made a Brigade, which will give Fred. his command. He is now Lieut. Colonel. His enlistment is drilling these men wins him high encomiums from even veteran officers here. Col Jo. W. Bell is making exertions as soon as possible to complete the enrollment and equipping of his new Illinois Cavalry Regiment.

A new spur has been given to military enrollments here by the return to the plan of accepting all independent regiments offered. And the pressure for acceptance promises to increase our army to the full measure and even more. It would have been better, it is now seen, to have never checked this generous tide. The new troops are placed in command of positions for defence of Washington, and the older troops will thus be released for fighting columns.

Washington is rapidly filling up. The preparations for the coming season are making rapid progress. The work of renovation and refitting at the Capitol is moving on apace. We are on the eve of the most important session of Congress ever held. S.

☞ De Sanity, the "all right De Sanity" of our end of the Atlantic cable, turns up as its chief electrician of the submarine cable that has just been stretched from Malta to Alexandria.

HATTERAS INLET.

The Place Becoming Untenable—Deplorable Condition of the 20th Indiana.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

HATTERAS INLET, Nov. 3, 1861.

The land forces at this point are now in the midst of another engagement, which is of a more serious character than any of the conflicts that have yet taken place on this coast. It is a contest with the elements. A great deluge is upon us. Last evening a gale sprang up, which continued to increase in fury every moment until morning, when it assumed the form of a perfect whirlwind, accompanied with rain, which at times fell in torrents. About 5 o'clock this morning the waves from the ocean began to sweep over the island (half a mile wide) into the Sound, and before day light these two bodies of water were united. Not a spot of land was to be seen. All the lower portion of the island, where Forts Hatteras and Clark are situated, was under water, and so sudden was the upheaving and so violent the storm, that all chances of escape were cut off before the morning light came. It was utterly impossible for any assistance to reach them from our fleet, so terrible was this Hatteras storm. And it was not until a breaker swept across the island, carrying men, tents, shanties, and every creeping thing with it, that the soldiers were aware of the presence of a great flood. Men were suddenly washed out of their beds, and found all their clothes (what few had undressed) borne by the water to the Sound. Live stock, such as pigs, chickens, horses, cattle, dogs, cats, and cooking utensils, lumber, driftwood, boxes, barrels, trunks, shanties, were carried forward, together with men on them and in them, some jumping out of windows, some cutting their way through the roof, others jumping off into the wat'r, which, in many places, was over their heads in depth, and making for a box or barrel in order to reach the roof of a shanty still standing. Officers on horses were riding or swimming through this moving mass, giving orders to the floating men as they went by, with a gun in one hand, and with the other hanging on to some kind of subject kept them in free above water. The most mournful sight of all, however, was to witness the moving of the sick, some of whom were in a dying condition before the storm came. They were carried on to the floors or places of safety on shoulders of men who were wading through water nearly neck deep. It was also a sad sight to witness such a destruction of property. At the wharf where all the Government property is stored, a wholesale destruction took place. Provisions of every kind were soon afloat—barrels of crackers, bread, sugar, pork, beef, molasses, beans, potatoes, fish, boxes of candles, soap, clothing, and everything required for an army was seen to go with the flood, with the buildings containing them in a very dilapidated condition. The steamboat Spaulding arrived the evening before with a large load of provisions, clothing, lumber, &c., and as good luck would have it, she was unable to do land but a small portion of her cargo the night she came in. Unfortunately there was, however, some clothing landed for the naked 20th Indiana regiment. Nearly half of this much-needed freight was placed on the pier, and went with the waves of the ocean within view of the soldiers, who, with tearful eyes and imploring forms, looked this, to them, the most melancholy sight of all. About six o'clock this morning, the flood was at its height, and for two hours Colonel Brown of the 20th Indiana Regiment and officers were in great suspense. It was very evident that a new inlet, Fort Clark, had been made during the night, which entirely cut off their escape; and as the waves were rushing into Fort Clark by six in the morning, it was apparent that all must rush with the waters, or if the water continued to rise at the same rate for two hours to come. Fortunately, the country was spared from bearing the horrible tidings as was momentarily threatening the lives of these loyal soldiers. The storm began to abate by 7 A. M. this morning, and by 9 o'clock a narrow strip of land was discovered above Fort Clark, which was hailed with wild delight by the soldiers of the 20th Indiana Regiment, who, but a few minutes before, were making preparations to save themselves, if possible, from a fearful fate. By noon the tide had gone down, and quite a little spot for the half-drowned and exhausted men to walk upon and build some camp fires, which enabled them to cook a scanty meal from what few fragments of provisions had been rescued from the water. What a sight to behold! All was devastation and ruin; the entire camp was made desolate. Several feet of sand are taken from the surface of the island, leaving it in such a condition that it is sure to be under water or afloat at the next storm.

Between Fort Clark and Hatteras, a new inlet, some six feet deep, was formed during the night, and now is a vast sheet of water between the two forts. Fort Hatteras now stands isolated from the land, and will be swept entirely away in the next severe storm, as nearly two of its walls have already begun to crumble. In fact it is thought that the next great storm (which is liable to visit this region in the early days of November, or the latter part of May), will level both forts. The latter, I understand that the Confederates have only built them for summer use, expecting they would be swept way before spring, which accounts for using the cheap material (sand and turf) with which these forts are constructed. This sweeping flood makes good the predictions of the Confederates when they took possession of this treacherous and mysterious peninsula. They said we would be glad to abandon Fort Hatteras before the winter storms came. It has been said all along by our most experienced military men, that a land force on Hatteras Island was entirely unnecessary, that a small fleet would effectually guard the inlet.

Camp Wool, (where the 9th N. Y. V. are quartered), some three miles above Fort Hatteras, was also much damaged by this storm. Their large hospital, some sixty by forty feet, was carried away; the tents were soon saved. They lost nearly all their provisions, and many other stores. Camp Bailey, seven miles up the Island, where Capt. Bailey, with a portion of the Indiana regiment is stationed, has, I learn, escaped with but little loss, they being on a higher point of land, which has not been submerged. The command has been regimented, and the effects of this storm will be felt for days to come. Colonel Brown of the 20th Indiana Regiment and officers were in great suspense. It was very evident that a new inlet, Fort Clark, had been made during the night, which entirely cut off their escape; and as the waves were rushing into Fort Clark by six in the morning, it was apparent that all must rush with the waters, or if the water continued to rise at the same rate for two hours to come. Fortunately, the country was spared from bearing the horrible tidings as was momentarily threatening the lives of these loyal soldiers. The storm began to abate by 7 A. M. this morning, and by 9 o'clock a narrow strip of land was discovered above Fort Clark, which was hailed with wild delight by the soldiers of the 20th Indiana Regiment, who, but a few minutes before, were making preparations to save themselves, if possible, from a fearful fate. By noon the tide had gone down, and quite a little spot for the half-drowned and exhausted men to walk upon and build some camp fires, which enabled them to cook a scanty meal from what few fragments of provisions had been rescued from the water. What a sight to behold! All was devastation and ruin; the entire camp was made desolate. Several feet of sand are taken from the surface of the island, leaving it in such a condition that it is sure to be under water or afloat at the next storm.

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MAJOR LYND'S COMMAND.—Between four and five hundred troops, under the remainder of the command of Major Lynd, who sailed down to the Tortugas at Fort Pickens last spring, arrived in this city yesterday.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLEET.

Port Royal Bombarded.

ITS REPORTED SURRENDER.

Rebel Troops Moving South.

THE ACTION AT BELMONT, MO.

Exchange of the Wounded.

Casualties on Both Sides.

AN EXPEDITION FROM BIRD'S POINT

Oglesby Engages Jeff. Thompson.

FEDERAL LOSS 80—REBELS 300.

Cheering News from Springfield.

GEN. HUNTER FINDS NO ENEMY.

FREMONT'S RECEPTION IN ST. LOUIS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 8—10 P. M.

The Navy Department and Gen. McClellan have information that the rebels on the lower Potomac are marching south, probably with intent to change position, being scared by our new batteries opposite theirs at Matthias Point. The blockade may be kept up until our guns can be brought to bear.

The rebel steamer George Page has slipped out of Quantico Creek, creeping along shore down stream.

Gen. Buell, now in command of the Reserve Division, has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland, re ing Gen. Sherman. Whether Sherman will continue in Kentucky is undecided; probably not.

At sundown artillery and infantry firing was heard at Hancock's headquarters, in front of Hall's Hill. Apparently over a space of four miles in the right front, a point to the left of Fairfax Court House, there is an increase of camp fires; but the firing is concluded to be only practising upward. A regiment sent to reconnoitre has not yet returned. At Hunter's Mill, beyond Vienna, near where the dancing came from, scouts have discovered that a rebel regiment are or were in the habit of lying in wait in the woods to capture what they might.

The reports about rebel movements on the Lower Potomac are doubted this evening.

The following dispatch was received this morning by G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

"A dispatch received from Norfolk announces the beaching of Port Royal entrance, with steer rebel vessels. Beaufort Union and another transport, with horses, wrecked; the crew, 73 in all, are pris oners at Raleigh."

At the Navy Department it is believed, on the strength of this dispatch and of that from Fort Monroe to the Associated Press, that the two works on the hea.lands commanding Port Royal entrance, have been knocked to pieces; and some probability that a portion of the troops were landed. The third small fort, some distance up, is also, probably, captured. The harbor is considered the finest in South Carolina. In ordinary tides, the largest vessels can enter. It is spacious enough to float a navy. If nothing more, it will furnish an invaluable place of rendezvous and supply for future operations. The two transports reported lost are of little value. It was left to Du Pont's discretion whether to attack by way of Port Royal or Saint Helena Sound, on the northern side of the Island.

A dispatch from down stream, received this morning, that the rebels at Shipping Point and Aquia Creek were moving South, may mean not only farther down the river but even south of Virginia; so escaped contrabands say, and the movement appears more general and thorough than a mere change of position would require. This movement was going on last night and this morning. These troops may be on the way to Port Royal, to attack our forces landed, or to repel their advance.

The 50th and 15th New York have been constituted a corps of Sappers, Miners and Pontineers, and are under the directions of Col. B. S. Alexander of the Engineers.

The Special Senate Committee to examine into the surrender of the Norfolk and Pensacola Navy Yards, and the destruction of the Harper's Ferry Armory, are in session here. They are determined to probe the matters to the bottom. Commodore Paulding and Paymaster Bradford have been examined, and Commodore Pendegrast will be to-morrow.

Gen. Buell's Division, one of the first in arms, was reviewed to-day by Gen. McClellan and staff, at Meredian Hill.

Col. J. L. Gardner has been retired, on his own application. The case of Lieut. Col. Thayer, of the Engineers, is withdrawn from before the board.

A general order from the Adj. General's office has been published, embodying the President's order placing Gen. Scott on the retired list, and adding that the President is pleased to direct that Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan assume command of the Army of the United States, with headquarters established in the city of Washington.

All communications intended for the Commanding General will hereafter be addressed direct to the Adjutant General. The duplicate return of orders and other papers heretofore sent to the Assistant Adjutant General, at the headquarters of the army, is discontinued.

A private letter from an American official in Paris, whose opportunities for observation are most excellent, dated October 18th, contains the following:

"Things look better on this side of the water. The short crops, the inharmonious state of Europe, the immorality of the Southern cause, and above all, the strength and determination which the North has already exhibited, has made the old Bankers of Europe pause. One good victory on our side would crush the secessionists out of London and Paris."

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 8, 1861.

Gen. Fremont and escort arrived here at about half-past seven o'clock. An immense concourse with torches was at the depot to receive him. They were mostly Germans, and embraced a delegation from every ward in the city.

Gen. Fremont has reported to Washington by letter, and it is believed he will remain in St. Louis for the present.

Members of Fremont's staff say that Price left Neosho on Tuesday morning. He has gone south, and they now believed that the rebels seen about Wilson's Creek only consisted of their best regiments of cavalry, and sent there to deceive us.

Spies who came in to the number of three on one time, from the same locality, all had a different story. Price had not been reinforced. The report that he had been was got up by rebels to deceive and draw us attack. No man or woman about Springfield could be found to say they had seen Ben. McCulloch in person, and they were to be questioned for weeks; while many would assert positively that he was dead. The belief is general among staff officers that Ben. is dead.

The rumors about Fremont's reinstatement are more positive than ever. The General received a dispatch from Washington at Sedalia, this morning, which was said to be a tender of the command again. This is doubted.

The fifty Kaw Indians were left at Sedalia.

The bridge over the Osage, at Warsaw, is pretty well used up and needs replanking already.

Jim Lane, when he heard of Fremont's removal, made the remark that the Government had better turn the contract over to him to clean out the rebels. He said he would agree to do the job with 15,000 men, if the Government would only furnish transportation.

Commodores Foote and Porter, chief of the river naval forces, now in this city, condemn the action of the military authorities in regard to the affair at Belmont, in bringing the gunboats into action without their knowledge.

Fremont received dispatches at Jefferson City of the affair at Belmont, and calls it a "Federal victory."

Reports from Jefferson City say that Prentiss is at Providence with 30 prisoners, among them the notorious Sweeny.

Hon. J. B. Gardenhire announces that there will be no more three or six months enlistment of State militia, but for only during a continuance of the war in the State. This is supposed to be in accordance with the arrangements between Gov. Gamble and President Lincoln.

FROM ROLLA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROLLA, Mo., November 8, 1861.

Colonel Greusel has just returned from Houston, with the expedition which he led in the chase of Freeman. The force consisted of 300 infantry and about 100 cavalry. Freeman's force is reported to have been five hundred strong. He entered Houston on the 4th inst., and took the town by surprise. The stars and stripes were placed on the Court House. Two rebels were killed, both prominent officers; and several citizens taken prisoners. Three hundred head of cattle, mules, and horses were captured and brought in. A mail carrier with valuable letters was also taken. The enemy was followed to within 40 miles of the Arkansas border, when the chase was given up. The Colonel issued a proclamation to the people of Houston and Texas county, admonishing the rebels of that vicinity in decided tones that if Union men were molested again in person or property, he would return and wreak vengeance on their heads.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 8—9 P. M.

It is impossible yet to obtain anything like an accurate report of the number of killed, wounded and missing, in the engagement at Belmont yesterday. A flag of truce was sent down to Columbus on the Memphis this morning, and another from Bird's Point by land, to the battle field, this afternoon.

A courier just in from the Memphis reports Col. Dougherty as wounded and captured; that he has had a leg amputated, and was doing well. It is estimated that 25 of the 22d regiment are missing.

There are thought to be 850 missing of the 7th Iowa. Col. Lenman's wound is not dangerous; Lieut. Colonel Wead was killed; the Major is wounded, and the Adjutant missing, reported killed.

In Logan's regiment there were thirty-five killed and forty-seven wounded.

Ally but 44 of Colonel Fouke's regiment reported themselves at roll call this afternoon. But one commissioned officer was wounded.

In Colonel Buford's regiment I still not ascertain the loss of men, but it is not thought to be heavy.

Of Captain Taylor's Chicago Artillery, Orderly C. A. Everett is slightly wounded; Sergeant Chase, flesh wound; George Q. White, right hand shot off by premature discharge of gun. No cannon were lost.

The rear portion of two caissons had to be left behind. They are compensated for by the capture of two gun carriages, twelve-pounder, and two other a fifty-four-pounder. It was manufactured by John Clark, of New Orleans, and is a beautiful piece. Both belonged to Watson's New Orleans battery.

A letter was found written by one of the officers cut down, declaring that Watson's battery was the best company in Johnston's army.

One hundred and thirty-four prisoners are captured, about thirty of whom being the sick and wounded, were sent down on the steamer Memphis.

All accounts concur in placing the loss of the enemy as very much heavier than ours.

Col. Cook's regiment, and a portion of the 28th, who marched from Fort Holt to within six miles of Columbus, returned at 1 o'clock last night.

An expedition which left Paducah for Columbus has also returned.

No reliable news from Col. Oglesby's command, but is announced that he has encountered Thompson's force, killing 300 and losing 50. A man who escaped from Jeff's camp, two days ago, reports that he has 2,400 infantry and 900 cavalry.

LATER—11 P. M.

The Memphis has just returned. She brings the bodies of Lieut. Colonel Wendt, Lieut. Sibley, who died on board; Capt. Mosbey, of the 30th, and Lieut. C. Gardner, Company I, 7th Iowa, fatally wounded; C. G. Renfrew, Company I, 7 shots, fatally; B. F. Chetester, Company I, badly wounded; Geo. Eddy, Company C, 7th Iowa; Robt. Stone, Company D, 31st, fatally shot in the breast; Jasper Sanders, Company E, 31st Regiment, leg will have to be amputated; J. W. Pales, Company H, 31st, shot in the leg badly; Chas. Posley, Company K, 27th, shot in the leg; C. S. Simboy, Company A, 27th, fatal wound in head. Major Richardson is shot badly in the head, and it is thought he will die.

Surgeons Gordon and Whetsell are prisoners on parole at Columbus.

Belmont is abandoned. The rebels have about 150 prisoners. They acknowledge 350 killed, but would not permit the Federals to visit the place to which they had conveyed their dead. The dead bodies of rebels were observed all over the field, in piles of from three to four.

Eighty-five of our dead were buried by our people; 18 or 20 had been buried by the rebels, in mistake for their own men. They expected a flag of truce.

Capt. Brooks, of Buford's regiment, found, a brother dead in the battle field. He was a Surgeon in the rebel army.

From New York—Gen. Scott and the Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—C. Godfrey Gunther declines the Republican nomination for Mayor.

Gen. Scott received the Chamber of Commerce and subsequently the Union Defence Committee, to-day. In his replies to addresses from those bodies, he alluded to his infirmities, saying: "It is my respectful wish to return to that country to which I am, like yourselves, devoted. All that country I hope will soon be made to spring up again to its old flourishing condition. Although I have been compelled to retire from the field, I have the consolation to be able to assure you that the command of the army is in competent hands. I leave in the field Generals of great ability. Major Generals McClellan and Halleck are of a high order of intellect, of scientific attainments and much ability in all military affairs; of excellent judgment and discretion. Under their command and those of the Brigadier Generals, I have no doubt that the armies of the country will be led to victory. I have no doubt that in their hands the destinies of the country will be safe, and I have no doubt that they will achieve a successful and honorable peace within a few months, and that the blessings of peace will again be restored to us within a reasonable period."

Gen. Scott spoke in the highest terms of the President, and said he could speak in similar terms of several members of the Cabinet, and thanked the Committees warmly in his own behalf, closing by bidding them an affectionate good bye.

The Arrangement Between the Government and Gov. Gamble.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The success of Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, in obtaining the aid of the General Government for the defence and pacification of that State, has already been stated. The *Intelligencer* says: "The President, we learn, has authorized the organization of the militia of Missouri, to be employed in defending the State against invasion, and suppressing the rebellion within its limits. The number of troops to be raised is not specified, but they are to be mustered into the State service, and armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported and paid by the Government. Gov. Gamble is satisfied that there shall be but one Major General of the militia, and to secure unity of action the General commanding the Department of the West becomes also the Major General of the State Militia, by the appointment of Gov. Gamble to the position. As many Brigadier Generals are to be appointed as there are Brigades of four regiments each, and the staff officers shall not be paid more than the same are allowed in the regular service, whatever be their rank under the State law. As the money to be disbursed in this service is the money of the General Government, it is to assign its own staff officers to make the expenditures, or if the United States officers cannot be spared from the regular service to perform these duties, then Gov. Gamble is to appoint from the State militia such officers as the President shall designate."

FROM HUNTER'S COLUMN.

Improved Tone of the Dispatches.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The *Democrat* has received the following dispatch:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 5.—Gen. Hunter has not yet put into effect any decided measures for the conduct of the campaign, but I am informed he will adopt plans entirely different from those of Gen. Fremont. Col. Merrill was sent out on a reconnoissance, yesterday, with 1,600 cavalry and a section of artillery. He examined the country around Wilson's Creek, but discovered no enemy; their advance guard having left for the South Sunday morning.

The main body of the rebels is supposed to be still in the vicinity of Caseyville, Gen. Hunter has little faith at present, in their having any design of attacking us. He will, however, in a few days have such information of their numbers, position, &c., as to decide his future course.

The troops are now apparently as enthusiastic as ever, and the more they learn of their new commander the better they are satisfied with him. This feeling is strengthened by the high opinion entertained of General Hunter by the officers of the army officers.

The reports that the officers of many companies and regiments threw down their arms upon the announcement of the removal of Gen. Fremont, cannot be traced to any reliable source.

Gen. Hunter's position on the contraband question is understood to be as follows: All negroes coming into camp will be retained, and such of them as are proved to be the property of Union men will be duly appraised and receipted for, to be paid when and how Congress may see fit.

Gen. Asboth has been appointed commandant of this post. Gen. Hunter spent part of yesterday in visiting the various camps and examining into the general condition of the army, and to-day he has gone on a reconnoissance south with his body guard, 400 infantry, a battery of artillery, and several companies of cavalry.

Brig. Gen. Sturgis has been appointed chief of staff and chief of cavalry on Hunter's staff.

FROM THE FLEET.

A Bombardment of Beaufort, S. C., Reported—The Rebels Defending Themselves with Energy.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 7.—The Spaulding left for Hatteras last evening with a large amount of commissary stores. It is more than probable that some of the troops will return in her. It is understood here that Hatteras is now a place of too much importance to be abandoned. Should the 20th Indiana Regiment return to Old Point, its place will be immediately supplied by a fresh force.

By a flag of truce just from Norfolk, we have meagre news of the fleet. The only person who came down, refuses to allow the reveal no particulars. The steamer Union, with a cargo of horses and stores, and another transport, whose name is not given, were lost during the gale on the coast of North Carolina. The crews of both vessels, 73 in number, are now prisoners at Raleigh, N. C. It is not known whether any were lost, but 75 horses were saved.

The executive officer of the Minnesota states that there was bombarding Fort Royal, and that the fleet was bombarding Fort Royal, and meeting with a warm reception, the rebels having fired four guns, which were answered by them. The above reached Norfolk to-day by telegraph.

The reported resignation of Gen. Wool is news at Old Point.

The U. S. gun-boat Monticello will leave for the blockade off Wilmington in a couple of days.

Gen. Phelps states that the rebels are bolder, and more numerous than ever, near Newport News.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The following statements were made by passengers from Old Point: They say the troops landed at Beaufort, South Carolina, where the bombardment has commenced. Report states that one of our war vessels was disabled. What succeeded intended the attack is not known. Our report says that two Federal transports were wrecked. Commodore Tatnall is said to be in command of the rebels.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch from Fort Monroe to the New York *Times* says our fleet was bombarding Fort Royal, which was said to be in a very critical condition, and just ready to surrender. The rebel commander had a small steamer under his control and threatened to go out and burn all the rebel vessels which had been driven on a lee shore with troops aboard. This news comes through contrabands, who have claimed to be disarived from one of Gen. Huger's aids.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says one of our gun boats was disabled by rebel guns, and subdued the others. The Monticello and Tatnall was about to take her. It was reported at first that the Great Republic had been lost, but it was incorrect.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The gentleman who came under the flag of truce from Norfolk, yesterday, says he brought all that was known there in regard to the fleet, and that which was attributed to him are false. All he knows is that a dispatch had been read at Norfolk, that one of our vessels was disabled by the rebel guns, and another was aground near Port Royal. Two vessels had been wrecked on the North Carolina coast—one the Union and the other a steamer unknown. Seventy-three prisoners were taken to Raleigh.

From Tipton.

CAMP OF THE FIRST KANSAS, }
Tipton, Mo., Nov. 6, 1861. }

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Last night a band of rebels, armed and mounted, broke open and plundered the store of a loyal citizen at Clark's Station, seven miles east of this post. They fled toward the South, taking with them a large amount of valuable goods. On receiving information of the robbery, Colonel Deitzler sent a squad of cavalry in pursuit, under charge of Lieutenant Lesan. Toward night, ten of the party returned, bringing three prisoners, four horses, one mule, six guns, a portion of the stolen goods, and some money. On emerging from a piece of timber they came upon the robber-gang, some ten miles out, at a house where they had halted. Four of the rebels were captured, six miles south of Butler, leaving the plunder scattered about the place. The rest of the herd, numbering twelve or fifteen, escaped with forty of our party in hot pursuit. One of the prisoners, persuaded by the sight of a rope and some remarks from the Lieutenant—the nature and force of which will be readily conceived by those who know this plucky officer—made a clean breast of it, giving information of a large portion of the booty stored in the house of an accomplice eight miles beyond, and consented to act as guide to the place.

This evening the rest of the party came in with five more of the robbers, their horses and arms, four government mules found in their possession, and a large quantity of the plunder, having traveled about fifty miles, and visited many houses scattered over the country through which they passed, in which nearly all the inhabitants are virulent secessionists. They captured all of the gang engaged in the depredation of whom they got sight, except one, who being well mounted made his escape.

The achievement shows the advantage of cavalry, of which, until within a few days, we have been destitute, and therefore unable to rid (fleinity with the guerilla bands which infest this region, and indeed the whole State. The first Iowa Cavalry, from which the scouting party to-day was detailed, is a crack corps, made up apparently of picked men. Their soldierly bearing, and the quite remarkable excellence of their horses, arms and accoutrements, give a promise, from this day's work, that whenever called they will show a good account in their country's service.

Fire at Lodi.

LODI, Ills., Nov. 4, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

On Tuesday the 5th inst., a large warehouse on the north side of the G. & C. U. R. R. track, and occupied by Hezekiah Ford was set on fire by sparks from the engine of a freight train passing east, at about 10 o'clock, and entirely consumed, together with its contents, consisting of oats, wheat, barley, &c., to the amount of about four thousand bushels valued at $2,500. When discovered the fire had already made rapid progress in the upper story, making it impossible to save the building or any of its contents. There was no insurance.

HARRY JOE KENNEY.

SULPHITE OF LIME,

FOR PREPARING CIDER,

For Sale by

W. H. HOYT & CO.,

No. 45 Lake-st.

New Advertisements.

POSTPONEMENT of the usual Excursion Train to ROSEHILL CEMETERY,

Until WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nov. 13th, when there will be a train from the Chicago and Milwaukee depot at 2½ P. M., returning at 4 o'clock. The postponement is made necessary by the funeral of Firemen Volunteers, who are to come from Milwaukee to be buried. This is the last time there will be the usual special train fair. As the regular trains on the Je se are now run at rates that will accommodate visitors.

Tickets, Ten Cents each way.

nov7 &10 4t JOHN S. NEWBOURN, President.

TO RENT—The whole or a part of corner basement room under "Lead and Tract Co.'s Bank," corner Lake and Dearborn streets. This is one of the best locations in the city for an Insurance or Banking Office. Apply on the premises, or of nov5-6t A. WALLINGFORD.

NOTICE—ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of St. Andrew's Society, at the Bridge House, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., for the election of officers and other important business for the ensuing year. A full attendance is requested.

DUGALD STEWART, President.
GEO. B. MCPHERSON, Sec. nov6 &9-3t

TO RENT—A 112 story Dwelling containing six rooms and kitchen, with a nice garden, cellar, and large stable, on West Madison street. Horse Rail cut passing. For rent a respectable tenant. Terms low. Enquire of STAPP AND SHERMAN, 136 West Madison street. nov5-6t

25 HEAD OF HORSES, 240 acres of Land in Wisconsin, 4 two-horse Wagons and two Double Harnesses for sale or would be exchanged for Lumber, Tobacco and Cigars. The Horses are now in pasture near Evanston. For particulars, inquire at the ANDERSON HOUSE, corner of Canal and Lake streets, Chicago, or address C., "Chicago Post Office." nov5 3t&w 6t

DARNESTOWN, Nov. 7.—There is every appearance of our army remaining in this vicinity for some time, by all the evidences of preparations that are now making. Whatever movement is made by the Rebel Legislature is unassembled at that place.

LATER—Nov. 8.—According to information received by Gen. Hunter, it is now said that Gen. Price has no intention of attacking us, and that if pursued further by us he will accelerate his army, or retreat to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and await developments on the Potomac, and in Kentucky. It is now believed that whether any further advance of the main body of our army will be made, but further intelligence of the numbers, position, and designs of the rebels may change this policy.

Gen. Sigel has been appointed commandant of this post. Gen. Hunter spent part of yesterday in Darnestown, visiting the camps and examining into the general condition of the army, and to-day he has gone on a reconnoissance south with his body guard, 400 infantry, a battery of artillery, and several companies of cavalry.

Brig. Gen. Sturgis has been appointed chief of staff and chief of cavalry on Hunter's staff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Archbishop Hughes left for Europe last Wednesday. Thurlow Weed was to leave to-day. It is understood they will be followed in a few days by Episcopal Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Hon. Edward Everett. The visit of these gentlemen to Europe seems to be made with the approval of the Government, as all have lately been here in consultation with the President and Cabinet.

The news from the lower Potomac shows that the enemy have continued their retrograde movement. It is stated by contrabands that they have gone to points south of Virginia.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission have reported at length on the condition of the prisoners in the forts in New York.

Fremont's Reception at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Gen. Fremont arrived on a special train this evening and was met at the depot by an immense and enthusiastic crowd of citizens. There were large delegations of Germans from the various wards of the city, who escorted the General to his quarters with a torchlight procession.

In Statue Quo at Darnestown.

DARNESTOWN, Nov. 7.—There is every appearance of our army remaining in this vicin

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

THE [illegible] AT [illegible]

The disastrous termination of the Cairo expedition to Columbus, is another sermon on the management of this contest with the rebels. Our troops have suffered a bad defeat. Hundreds of men have been killed and wounded, and other hundreds taken prisoners. This loss of the enemy is far lighter than ours. The object of the expedition was not attained. The rebels have been elated and emboldened while our troops have been depressed, if not discouraged.

The section of country where this battle was fought is intensely secession, and densely populated with slaves. Kentucky and Tennessee, west of the Tennessee river, are the hotbeds of rebellion in these States, and are full of slaves. Those slaves are all loyal at heart, and hate the secessionists. Every man of them fit to bear arms, would gladly volunteer to shoulder a musket, wield an axe, or handle a spade in the service of Uncle Sam. From April last until now they have been working for the rebels, raising crops and doing drudgery for their troops. Our officers have steadily refused to avail themselves of the help of these loyal people. They made their own men dig ditches, wheel dirt up embankments, hew down forests and perform a vast amount of other severe labor, in an unhealthy climate and under a blazing sun. They have filled their hospitals with sick and dying soldiers. The diseases and deaths were mainly caused by hardship and exposure, which the employment of "contrabands" would have avoided. Had the policy and instructions of the War Department to Gen. Sherman been adopted, and had our officers availed themselves of the services of the thousands of "contrabands" who would have offered, affairs would wear a very different face at Cairo, Columbus, and Memphis. The whole slave population of that section of country, would be in a state of insubordination against the secessionists. Half of those from that region, now in the rebel army would have been obliged to remain at home to keep their slaves quiet, or to work their plantations themselves, when the slaves had escaped. The adult contrabands would have run off by scores and hundreds every night, and never stopped until safely within our lines. They would have conveyed minute information concerning the force and position of the rebel troops, and most of them would have brought along a horse or a mule. These fugitives would have cheerfully and gladly done whatever work they were set at, whether it was building fortifications, chopping trees, preparing food, washing clothes, taking care of horses and mules, waiting on our soldiers, or drilling under white officers, who might have been promoted from the ranks for such command. By this time Generals Grant and McClernand could have had 10,000 "contrabands" in their service as laborers and fighters, who would handle a spade or stop a bullet as well as a white man.

Does it need more than a thimbleful of brains to perceive the advantages that would have followed the adoption of this method of dealing with the rebels? Does any reasonable, candid man, doubt that success would crown the efforts of our arms, and a series of disasters befal the rebels? Had this policy been pursued the defeat at Belmont would never have occurred.

How long will our officers play into the hands of the rebels, by allowing them to make auxiliaries of the colored class? How long will preserving slavery—the *cause* of the rebellion—be made the paramount object of our efforts, and nigger-catching one of the chief duties of our soldiers? For just that long will the rebels be able to hold our armies at bay, and to inflict defeat after defeat upon us. Adversity is a hard school, but in no other will our rulers learn wisdom.

THE NEW NATIONAL ARMORY.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council and the Board of Trade to prepare a memorial to Congress, asking that the new Government Armory and Foundry be located in Chicago, have performed the task assigned them in an able manner. If plain facts and unanswerable arguments are to control the location, to place a copy of the memorial in the hands of the members of Congress, and to solicit and secure a careful reading of it, is all that remains to be done. He is a novice in the mysteries of Washington tactics who supposes that the plainest facts and the strongest arguments always govern the action of Congress. Our own citizens and the leading men of the entire North-west should combine their influence and their energies, and they must work unceasingly until the bill establishing these important public works in this city is passed, if they expect a measure so vital to our future safety to be adopted. The mere pecuniary interest which our city has in securing the location is a small matter, compared with its importance to the safety of the entire Northwest. On this point, the experience of the past few months is conclusive. Had an Armory been located here, double the men from our own and adjoining States, all well equipped, would have been in the field fighting the battles of freedom. For all time to come the Northwest has a right to expect that she will be spared the humiliation in which the want of arms and the impossibility to supply them have placed her.

If Pennsylvania politicians can so far control the action of the Government as procure the location of an Armory and Foundry at Pittsburgh, the West will not complain, provided only, that similar establishments, with a capacity commensurate with the wants of the States surrounding and in the vicinity of Lake Michigan shall be so located as not to leave us in our present defenceless condition. Of course the citizens of Chicago claim that in every regard in which the subject can be fairly considered, our city has superior claims to all others; but if it should be found that any other Western city will best supply all the requisites for a location, let these important public works be established there; but the West will insist that Pittsburgh shall not be selected as a Western city. She does not properly belong to the West, and from the nature of things cannot supply its military wants.

What is now needed is that every citizen in Chicago and the Northwest should at once bring all his influence to bear to secure a recognition of our claims at Washington. Let every man who knows a Member of Congress, whether from the East or West, write to him, setting forth the reasons for the location of an armory here. Let the memorial of the committee be placed in the hands of every man who can make any influence, with a personal request that he use the facts it contains where they will be most effective. The Board of Trade and the Common Council would do well to have a small but experienced committee at Washington—men distinguished for their integrity, shrewdness and tact who should devote their entire time to this subject. Some such measures are essential to success. Convincing arguments and undoubted facts are of no avail unless they are pressed upon the right men at the right time, and by persons whose sterling character will command respect. Such efforts will be sure to win. It rests with our leading citizens to determine whether they shall be made.

We hope all our citizens will remember and if possible be at Bryan Hall this evening. This whole subject will come up for discussion, and its importance should command the earnest attention of every man who has at stake the safety and prosperity of Chicago and of the entire Northwest.

A PLEA FOR SLAVERY.

The London *Morning Herald* (high tory) has a piteous article on the subject of the great naval expedition to the Southern coast. Most fervently does it hope that the Union forces may be beaten off and prevented from effecting a landing or gaining a victory. Why? Because the first effect of a decisive defeat of the rebels would be "to light the flames of servile insurrection exactly where the conflagration would be most frightful, and the means of extinguishing it most wanting." If there be any reason why South Carolina, having more slaves than free people, should be exempt from the evils of a war which *she* inaugurated, while Missouri and Virginia, with comparatively few slaves and with slight responsibility for the war, are trampled over with blood and strewn with ashes, what is that reason? The principle upon which the *Herald* argues would secure entire immunity to the large slaveholding districts, and give them a premium which is not accorded to any other class of belligerents in the world. Does England tell us that there is such virtue in the slave system that armies, which may traverse the soil of freedom carrying famine and death, pestilence, widowhood and all the frightful distresses which follow in the train of war, must not venture to strike a slaveholding State, lest the hideous institution, which has brought on the war, shall add a new plague to its calamities? Such a plea is not the true voice of any Christian nation.

THE RIGHT WAY.

The New York *Evening Post*, which is quite a warm partisan of Gen. Fremont, suggests that the proper way for the General to vindicate himself and confound his enemies, is to demand a court-martial. This is a very wise and honorable suggestion, and we trust that those journals which have heaped maledictions upon us for our course in the premises will now unite with us in urging this policy upon their favorite. If General Fremont has a good defense he knows how to show it. If the grave accusations brought against him have been made upon *ex parte* testimony, a court-martial will correct them, and give him a greater victory than any he could possibly have gained over Price's rabble. The public will await his demand for such a trial with great impatience!

Beaufort and Port Royal.

Assuming that Sherman's expedition is to strike its first blow at Port Royal, on the South Carolina coast, it will be interesting to know something of a region that will thus become suddenly famous in the eyes of the world. Port Royal entrance is the finest harbor of South Carolina, and one of the noblest inland waters of the whole South. It is 75 miles from Charleston, and fifteen miles from the entrance to Savannah. For depth of water and safety of anchorage it is even unsurpassed south of Hampton Roads. The navies of the world might be here accommodated with perfect ease. Port Royal was, indeed, the original point of settlement, of South Carolina, in 1670; and it became subordinate to Charleston and Savannah only because of its position at the southern extremity of the State, too far from the centre of trade for South Carolina, and too near the only good harbor of Georgia. Sixteen miles from the sea is the town of Beaufort, the water approach of which does not admit vessels over eleven feet draught. Beaufort is built on the west bank of the Port Royal River, a narrow branch of the ocean, fifty miles northeast of Savannah and fifty-five southwest of Charleston. The town is old, with less than a thousand inhabitants, and of far less importance in trade now than its namesake of North Carolina. There is no strong position near the town capable of rebel occupation or defence. A few miles back of Beaufort is the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah, itself approachable by Port Royal Inlet and St. Helena Sound. The whole of this region should be studied on the map, as it has quite an amphibious character. The mouths of the rivers and the inlets of the ocean incloses a number of islands of considerable size, among which may be mentioned Hilton Head, St. Helena and Port Royal.

The possession of the fine harbor of Beaufort or Port Royal thus gives command of one of the most important, and for the designs of the army of the Union has in view in making a lodgement on the Southern coast most advantageous bases of operation in entire rebeldom. Beaufort District has an area of 1,540 square miles. The surface is low and level, and the soil sandy and alluvial, producing cotton, rice, etc., in great abundance. Our troops will thus find themselves lodged in the richest district (South Carolina term for county) in the State—yielding some fifty million pounds of rice annually, and thirteen thousand bales of the finest quality of cotton, the famous long staple sea island, the very kind Europe most wants. Here are over six million dollars worth of crops, subject at once to confiscation, if their proprietors persist in their disloyalty. It is also one of the most thickly settled districts of the State, the population in 1850 being 38,805. Of these no less than 32,279 are negro slaves—a property representing twenty million dollars. It is on this spot that the shaded maps of negro distribution show the nightiest shade. *We shall thus literally carry the war into Africa!* The place is admirably suited for a vast camp of instruction, and with proper defences it will not be found difficult to hold this whole district against any force the rebels can bring against us. What a splendid nucleus of loyalty in the very heart of the birthplace of secession!

Sting of the B.

During the war bad luck has marked all our efforts in places the names of which begin with B. Had we not, in the beginning, *Big Bethel*, then *Bull Run*, *Ball's Bluff*, and on Thursday, last of all, *Belmont*. Our Naval Expedition is now bombarding *Beaufort*, on *Broad River*, in *Beaufort* county, South Carolina. Should we be badly beaten, and our barques, brigs and big brigantines be broken and battered at that bull baiting, we shall beg that the letter B be branded *secesh*, and booted out of the alphabet. *Brigadier Beauregard*, the braggart, is at *Beaufort*, where he will batter the bombarders as badly as they were bruised at the Balize. But our brave boys being not boastful can bang back. Let the B sting!

A HUNGARIAN SOLDIER.—Dr. Joseph J. Hatlinger recently joined the army of the Union at Providence, R. I., and is now stationed at Camp Greene, near that city, among the recruits for the Fifth Rhode Island Regiment. The history of this young volunteer for the maintenance of our Government, is an interesting and romantic one. We learn from the Providence *Journal* that Hatlinger, in the year 1851, at the age of 13 years, entered the Hungarian army to fight for the liberties of his country, and soon after became a Corporal in the well known National Guard, under Kossuth. When Kossuth was betrayed by the traitor, Georgey, and cast into a Turkish prison, the youthful patriot shared his noble General's imprisonment, and when Kossuth came to this country, in 1852, as the guest of America, the youth was his fellow voyager and companion on board the U. S. steamer Mississippi. Shortly after his arrival here, young Hatlinger entered a district school in Connecticut, and finally worked his way to Yale College, where for the past six years he has been a student of medicine and theology, with a view to becoming a missionary physician in Hungary or Turkey. He was about leaving for the scenes of his future labors, but so deeply interested had he become in our struggle for truth and justice, that he gave up his mission, and for some time past has been lending a helping hand to the formation of regiments in New York. He is a good soldier, and an excellent physician, but seeing the particular necessity for soldiers in the ranks at the time, and having a fondness for the service, he has taken the office of Corporal in the Fifth Rhode Island Regiment, with the intention of seeking the restoration of our Constitution and country or an honorable death. Dr. Hatlinger, in addition to being an excellent physician, is a speaker of rare ability, and has preached several times in Rev. Dr. Hall's (Unitarian) Church, in Providence, as well as at other places.

Slavery Vanishing.

The St. Louis *Evening News* says:

"Slavery is vanishing from Missouri more rapidly even than its enemies predicted. Secession has made the State too hot for the institution, and secessionists are daily leaving the State for the South, with their slaves, to escape the very dangers they themselves madly invited and provoked.

"We argued some months ago, that secession or attempted secession in Missouri, would overthrow slavery in the State, and hurry the institution to its doom. But the secessionists would not listen to us. They are now verifying our predictions by fleeing with their slaves from the consequences of their own folly."

WORK FOR THE CHARITABLE.

THOUSANDS OF THE SICK.

Fresh Fruits of the Rule of the California Gang.

DISTRESS IN MISSOURI.

LOUD CRY FOR HELP.

We have for a few days past been telling our readers what a part of the fruits of the rule of the California gang who followed Gen. Fremont to Missouri, and who were by him put in places of high responsibility and trust, have been. That gallant army of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa troops—as brave lads as ever pressed American soil—are suffering and dying from the cruel neglect of the means which should have secured their comfort and health. The robbers have been too busily engaged in plundering the Government—in purchasing horses and mules unfit for use, in stealing in Quartermaster's stores and in all the supplies that our troops needed—to see that the army did not go unprepared into the Field. The Director of Transportation, "Col." I. C. Woods, one of the gang, whose remissness and neglect have been the cause of much of the misery that our soldiers are now combatting, has all summer been the Private Secretary of the General, and the keeper of the key of the "barricades." His duties have been confided in greater part to E. H. Castle, well known in this city as a man of fragrant reputation; and between them, nothing has been done. Our men, forced to long marches without wagons, long fasts, nights in the open air, and scanty supplies of everything, have sickened and are dying off. They strew the roads all along Central Missouri; they are coming into St. Louis as fast as special cars, fitted up for the purpose, can bring them, but in spite of all that can be done, there will be much suffering that will be wholly unrelieved—the fruit of the policy which for the first time in the United States a Major General has inaugurated in Missouri.

In view of these facts, a Sanitary Commission has been organized in Chicago, to meet these and all other cases—to be a permanent and blessed institution during the war. It is under the control of men heartily devoted to their work, and it must be sustained. We present its Circular in full:

FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE NORTHWEST BY THE CHICAGO SANITARY COMMISSION.

BRANCH OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, OFFICE AND DEPOT 41 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, November 1, 1861.

COUNTRYWOMEN: There is a service you owe your country, which she now calls upon you to perform. It is to make full provision for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers. From every city, and town, and neighborhood of the Northwest, these brave men have gone to defend our National honor, and we feel assured that you—their wives, mothers, sisters, daughters—will need no other appeal to awaken all your interest and activity than the simple statement that many of them are now lying sick and wounded in the military hospitals, enduring sufferings and privations which it is in *your power* to relieve. Our Government, although earnestly desiring to make ample provision for all her soldiers, both in health and in sickness, has thus far failed to accomplish fully this result. The United States Sanitary Commission at Washington, a volunteer and unpaid Bureau of the War Department, has been for months engaged in earnest efforts to supply these deficiencies, and with a success most encouraging for the future.

Such a Commission has been organized in Chicago as a Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. We have already sent a Committee of two of our number to visit and thoroughly inspect the various camps and hospitals in and near our State—at Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt, Mound City, Paducah, and in Missouri—and it is, therefore, from personal knowledge of the urgent necessities of our soldiers that we earnestly beg you to co-operate with us in affording them relief.

For the purpose of receiving and promptly distributing all articles sent to us from this city and from abroad, we have obtained, free of rent, a convenient and centrally located room at No. 41 Wabash Avenue. This room is well lighted and warmed, and will be used as our office and depot. We have secured the services of Mrs. Jeremiah Porter, as Directress, a lady who has the entire confidence of our community. She will be at the room every day, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., to receive letters and the calls of our citizens or of those from out of town who desire any information relative to this work. The room will be open all day, and a clerk will be always there to receive and register contributions, which will be carefully acknowledged each week in the Chicago DAILY TRIBUNE of Tuesday. Our supplies are especially intended for the soldiers who have gone from the Northwest, and from their distant and widely separated camps we are constantly in receipt of reliable information of the supplies needed; and, therefore, while we will comply with the requests of those who desire their packages to be sent to any particular regiment, we would still respectfully suggest that it would ordinarily be better to leave their distribution to our judgment, assuring our friends that we will hold ourselves individually responsible for all contributions made, and will guarantee their prompt and judicious appropriation.

We append a list of articles needed for the hospitals, carefully drawn up, with plain directions for preparing them, and explicit directions for packing, marking and shipping; also, a few simple suggestions to aid in organizing and conducting Societies for accomplishing this object.

Very Respectfully,
HON. MARK SKINNER, President.
REV. W. W. PATTON,
O. H. TIFFANY, D. D.,
JAMES WARD,
R. N. ISHAM, M. D.,
COL. JOHN W. FOSTER,
E. W. BLATCHFORD, Corresponding Secretary.
HENRY E. SEELYE, Sec'y and Treasurer.
Chicago Sanitary Commission.

LIST OF SUPPLIES WANTED FOR THE HOSPITALS.

BEDDING.

1.—BED SACKING—7 feet long and 3 feet wide; leave one end open, and sew on four tape strings.
2.—SHEETS—7 feet long and 4 feet wide.
3—COMFORTABLES—same size as sheets, of cheap dark material.
4.—QUILTS—second hand.
5.—BLANKETS—for single beds.
6—PILLOW TICKS—24 inches long and 16 inches wide.
7.—HAIR PILLOWS.
8.—FEATHER PILLOWS.
9.—PILLOW CASES—30 inches long and 18 inches wide.

CLOTHING.

10.—SHIRTS—of bleached or unbleached muslin or cotton flannel, 1¼ yards long, 7-8 of a yard wide, open 10 inches at the bottom; length of sleeve ¾ of a yard; wrist-bands 10 inches long; depth of arm hole 12 inches; neck band 18 inches long and 2 inches wide; length of slit in front ½ yard, a piece 2 inches wide, lapping under, to fasten with buttons. A few shirts should be left open all the way down, and the sleeves open on the outside to the shoulder, with strings. Second hand shirts, with the first bosom removed, and plain cotton inserted, with firm buttons and buttonholes, will be acceptable.
11.—FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS—red, white or gray; 1 yard long, ¾ yard wide; open all the way down in front, to fasten with strings; sleeves 10 inches wide, and 5-8 of a yard long, sloped and hemmed at the wrist; gussets at the neck and narrow band.
12.—DRAWERS—loose cotton flannel or woolen. Second-hand flannel shirts, or drawers, or wrappers, will be very acceptable.
13.—KNIT WOOLEN SOCKS—the yarn should be as heavy as No. 20, and the needles of size No. 15, with 24 stitches on each needle; the leg should be 13 inches long, and the feet in the proportion of one half 11 and one half 12 inches long.
14.—DRESSING GOWNS OR WRAPPERS—of flannel or double calico.
15.—SLIPPERS—of drugget or heavy cloth, lined with drilling and soled with stout canvas or felt.
16.—HANDKERCHIEFS AND TOWELS.

N. B.—It is very important that the sewing be strong; that the buttons and tapes be firmly sewed on, and the buttonholes well stayed.

SURGEON'S SUPPLIES.

17.—COMPRESSES, or pieces of old and soft linen and cotton, without seams, selvages, or starch; wash the pieces thoroughly, iron them, and roll them into smooth bundles.
18.—SMALL PADS OR CUSHIONS—Stuffed with hair or feathers, for wounded limbs.

EDIBLES.

19.—Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Dried Plums, Dried Berries, in bags or barrels.
20.—Fruit, Jellies, Tomatoes. Over every vessel containing Jelly, strew white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper (not sanded) over the mouth.
21.—Tea, Rice, Corn Starch, Farina, Sago, Oat Meal, Tapioca, Arrow Root, Cocoa, Pearl Barley, Yeast Cakes, Yeast Powders. Every package should be distinctly labeled, with the weight or quantity marked upon it; and for convenience of hospital use, it will be well to put small quantities of farinaceous articles in small cotton bags.

Castile Soap, Sponges of any size, old pieces of soft Cotton or Linen, Cotton Batting, Oil Silk, low Tables or Desks, to be placed on the beds of convalescing patients, on which food, books or writing material may be laid; Chessmen, Draughts, Backgammon Boards, back numbers of Magazines, and recent secular and religious Papers and Books that are entertaining and useful; Pictorial Papers, Pin-cushions, well filled, Needle-cases, each containing a few coarse Needles, say, assorted sizes, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, coarse thread, and buttons; Lead Pencils, Pens and Pen-Holders, Writing-Paper and Envelopes.

PRESSING WANTS.

Flannel Shirts, Flannel Drawers, Blankets, Bed-clothes, (consisting of Comfortables and Quilts, Pillows, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING, MARKING AND FORWARDING.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or very strongly wrapped bales. On the top of the center of each box, under the cover, a full list of what it contains should be placed, and a copy of this list should be sent by mail, with the railroad receipt. If possible, put on the cover with screws. On one corner of the cover of the box, state from where it comes, and direct clearly, as follows:

From ....
Chicago Sanitary Commission,
No. 41 Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Ills.

The following railroads, centering in Chicago, have kindly consented to bring, *free of expense*, all packages marked and consigned for according to the above directions:

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad,
Galena & Chicago Union Railroad,
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad,
Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad,
Chicago & North-Western Railway,
St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad.

All letters should be addressed,
Chicago Sanitary Commission,
Chicago, Ill.

DIRECTIONS FOR FORMING "SOLDIERS' RELIEF CIRCLES."

In order to make it perfectly easy in towns and villages where no Association exists to form a society to work for the benefit of the soldiers, in connection with the "Chicago Sanitary Commission," we here furnish some plain directions:

1. Let the first woman whose heart is stirred with yearnings to do something in her own town, or for the relief of the sufferings of the sick and wounded among our soldiers, go to two or three of her neighbors and take counsel.
2. Let them agree upon some convenient day and hour for a meeting of ladies in the lecture-room of some place of worship, or in the town-house or school house.
3. Let notices of this be written and carried to the pastors of all the churches in town, with a request that they be read, with comments by the pastor, in each society.
4. Let the ladies meet, select a President and Secretary; then let such portions of this circular be read by the President as will explain the nature and workings of this society, and the immediate wants of our soldiers.
5. Then let the ladies present form themselves into a "Soldiers' Relief Circle," to meet once a week, from 1 to 4 p. m., the time to be spent in sewing or knitting for the soldier.
6. Let them, in addition to the President and Secretary already elected, choose a Treasurer and two committees, of three ladies each, one on supplies and work, and one on general business, as correspondence, forwarding, &c.
7. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

1. The President to call and preside at all meetings, and have general charge of the interests of the Circle.
2. The Secretary to enroll the names of the members (each lady simply pledging herself to give three hours' work per week, either in the meeting or at home, to the relief of the soldier,) to keep a record of the meetings, the amount of work done weekly, the number and names of those present, and to make a monthly report, to be read at the first meeting in each month.
3. The Treasurer to keep all donations in money, collections in churches, or funds raised by other means, and disburse them at the order of the President, or vote of the Circle, and to make a monthly report of the receipts and expenditures.
4. The Committee on Supplies to solicit donations from stores, farmers, and citizens generally, in yarn, flannel, cotton cloth, calicoes, and other articles, to be made up by the industry of the Circle; also, to determine the kind of work to be engaged in by the Circle, and to distribute it properly; to put out work to those willing to receive it at home, but unable to attend, and to see to its collection; to form, with the President's advice, plans of work, and endeavor to get the largest possible stock of goods against the monthly reckoning. This Committee, on the first meeting in each month, shall report a plan of work for that month, and report in full the results of the work for the last month.
5. The Committee on General Business, as correspondence, forwarding, storage, &c., shall have for their duties, first, the custody, care and storage, then the packing and forwarding of the goods, and, finally, all the correspondence with the "Chicago Sanitary Commission," either for instructions, counsel, sympathy, or business.

Will not these simple hints aid every town and neighborhood in our Northwest in forming an association through which relief can be brought to our brave troops? Let none consider their efforts too feeble, or their contributions too small to aid in this noble work. By the small donations of the many, rather than the large gifts of the few, is this work to be achieved.

We leave this subject with the benevolence and patriotism of the ladies of the Northwest.

We gave proof of our confidence in the ability of this Commission to reach a part of the least of the evils that the mismanagement, fraud, peculation, swindling and downright robbery have brought upon our Western soldiers, by sending to the Treasurer yesterday our check for one hundred dollars, as a first contribution, and to defray the expenses of sending an Inspector to Missouri to see what the work is and where it can be best done. He will go at once. In the meantime, contributions of money and all the articles enumerated above, are earnestly solicited. We appeal, then, for the Commission, to the people of the Northwest. Let Illinois especially bestir herself. She has duties in this matter that she cannot shirk. Let the cry go from one end of the State to the other—into every house and cottage that the suffering must be relieved! Our city will do well. Will not the interior respond? Women of the State, whose instincts and principles ever point to generous deeds, we appeal to you!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, has appointed field officers to the Third and Fourth Regiments, as follows:

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—Henry C. Lester, of Winona, Captain of Company K, 1st Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel—Benj. F. Smith, of Blue Earth, Captain of the second Company of cavalry.
Major—John A. Hadley, of Owatonna.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—John B. Sanborn, of St. Paul, present Adjutant General of the State.
Lieutenant Colonel—Minor T. Thomas, of Washington county, a member of the 1st Regiment.
Major—A. Edward Welch, of Goodhue county, of the 1st Regiment, captured by the rebels at Bull Run. He is appointed in the belief that there will be an exchange of prisoners soon, by which he may again take the field.

— The following field appointments have been made by Gov. Kirkwood, for the Iowa regiments:

2d Regiment—Capt. James Baker, lieutenant colonel, vice Crocker, appointed colonel of the 13th.
12th Regiment (Col. Wood's, at Dubuque)—John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, lieut. colonel; and Samuel D. Brodtbeck of Dubuque, major.
13th Regiment (Col. Crocker's, at Davenport)—John Shane of Benton County, major.
14th Regiment (Col. Shaw's at Dubuque)—Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, lieut. colonel.
15th Regiment (Col. Reid's, at Keokuk—William Dewey of Fremont county, lieut. colonel.

— Company I of the 19th Illinois regiment, Col. Turchin's, from Galena, the same upon which the accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad fell with the greatest severity, has been filled up and re-organized as follows:

Captain—C. H. Shepley.
First Lieutenant—J. R. Madison.
Second Lieutenant—M. Quinton.

— The English papers of October 23d state that the venerable Lord Brougham was then confined to his house by illness, but in a letter written by him on the 20th ult., he expressed the hope that he should be out again in a week or ten days.

— Huntington, the forger, completed his first term at Sing Sing, last week, and was immediately re-arrested to go through the process again on another charge.

— A few years since Gen. McClellan offered his hand in marriage to Miss Ellen Marcy, a beautiful and accomplished lady, a daughter of Colonel Marcy of the U. S. Army, and [illegible] in this city, where she resided with her mother during the absence of Col. Marcy in the far west upon severe duty. Col. Marcy objected to the union, on the sole ground that he could not consent to the marriage of his daughter to any gentleman belonging to the army. McClellan at once resigned his commission, and accepted the place of Chief Engineer upon the Illinois Central Railroad, at a salary of \$8,000 a year, and three years since he was married to Miss Marcy.—*Hartford Times.*

— Caleb Cushing is one of the members elect to the Massachusetts Legislature.

— The Camp Calvert correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing November 2nd, says: "Gov. Andy Johnson is here, and distributed the clothing to the Tennesseeans today. They are proud as girls with new bonnets, and strut around in new overcoats, pompous as peacocks. By the way, the Tennesseeans have a 'daughter of the regiment'—a comely lass, dressed in a semi-military costume of blue, short frock and trowsers, hat, plume, and sword, with a red sash, worn after the fashion of an 'officer of the day.' She is a great pet with the regiment, who pay her every possible respect."

— The 9th Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Cahill, having been raised for Gen. Butler's New England brigade, has gone to Lowell, Mass, where the brigade is appointed to rendezvous.

— Minister Sandford, our Paris residing Minister to Belgium, is giving his leisure moments to the study of artillery, and has just made a present to Connecticut of a 12-pound steel rifled cannon.

— Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, puts the string on to Breckinridge without mercy. He calls him a "monster of perfidy, ingrate, and fiend," and says "his name will be eternally linked with those of Judas and Arnold."

— Wm. B. Astor owns, it seems, six hundred shares in the Bank of Louisiana, which in ordinary times would be worth \$90,000. The whole property has been confiscated under the rebel sequestration act.

— The Kanawha Legislature meets at Wheeling, December 2d.

— Col. Romanoff has ordered a steam fire engine built at the Amoskeag works, to be sent to the city of Amson.

— Ignatius Beall, of St. Francis county, a secession member of the Missouri Legislature, has been arrested and taken to St. Louis.

EUROPEAN OPINIONS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ENGLISH PRESS.

What Prince Napoleon Says.

["Malakoff" Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.] PARIS, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

The important declaration of the London *Morning Post* of Friday last, and the attitude of the Prince Napoleon, since his return from the United States, have destroyed the last hopes of the secessionists for a recognition by England and France. The article of the *Morning Post*, which was published at the end of a [illegible] Cabinet meeting which was called to consider the appeals of the manufacturing people in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, was evidently published by order, and thus possesses all the value of an official paper. On his side, the Prince Napoleon declares to every one who wishes to hear him, that "the North is in the right, and has all his sympathies; that the power, and strength, and greatness of the country lies in the North, and that the wicked and groundless rebellion must and will be subdued."

The pressure upon the Government in England was growing stronger and stronger every day in favor of recognition, and we thus saw a large portion of the English people boldly advocating the doctrine of relieving their wants by force of arms—in other words, by highway robbery. "Oh, yes," we hear Englishmen say, "it is not very honest, but you have the cotton, and we cannot see several millions of our people starving. We have interests to look after as well as you." But the English Government understood that a simple recognition would not release the cotton crop; to effect this they must disregard the blockade, and to disregard the blockade would be to initiate a war with the North and stop the flow of grain, which, this year, is dearer to them than cotton. The English Cabinet had nothing else to do then, in order to satisfy the clamors of the dishonest portion of the population, than to let it be understood that a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy was no remedy for the evil complained of.

The firm and generous stand taken by the Prince Napoleon, and the prospect which even the English now see of a speedy opening of the cotton ports by the National navy, have brought the two Governments back to a policy with which they ought to have started, that is to say, to a discouragement of the rebellion, in order that it may be the sooner quelled, and the regular channels of commerce the sooner re-established. The ignorance which is said to prevail in the two Cabinets on American affairs is something incredible, and they are only now awakening to the fact that they have been pursuing a mistaken and a short-sighted policy, and that they must retrace their steps and adopt the policy which was plainly indicated at the commencement of the war. So far as England is concerned, those six months have been doubly lost, for all this time she has been contracting a debt of hatred and indignation in the breasts of the American people that will be wiped out some day in the best blood and treasure of her island. The fact that the English Government and Press has given encouragement to the leaders of the rebellion from the start, and thus widened the breach and embittered and prolonged the contest, is now patent to everybody. It was not expected that the English Government would follow any other policy than that of self-interest; but neither was it expected that, in her attempts at bad faith and cupidity, she should have committed the unpardonable stupidity of mistaking what her real interest was. As regards France, whatever aid and comfort the slavery party have derived from its Government, they have derived from sins of omission rather than of commission. We will venture the assertion that there never was a day when the French Government seriously contemplated recognizing the Southern Confederacy; but by silence and indifference, in the presence of the misrepresentations of the small but noisy slavery party in the French press, it permitted this party to feed the hopes of the agents of the rebellion.

THE TRUE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

[From the London Times, Oct. 24.]

Still more trying to principle will be the course, hitherto blameless and consistent, which our Government shall take respecting the American quarrel. We pay little regard to the vague rumors afloat that the leaders of the Conservative party incline to question the policy pursued by Lord Russell, of strict and loyal non intervention. We can hardly suppose any set of men so reckless of the great permanent interests of the country as to advise the adoption of any other line of conduct. Ephemeral popularity among certain sections of the community might possibly be won by the manifestation of a tenderness for Southern interests and necessities, at the expense of what is due on the part to good faith, international right, and the plain dictates of sound policy in our dealings with the North. But no intermeddling, however diplomatically disguised—no disregard of the obligations we owe to the great Commonwealth with which we have more ties of kindred, of business and of sympathy than with all Europe put together—could possibly fail to ruin the reputation of any set of men pretending to the rank and character of British statesmen. The fact that, in a manufacturing town like Greenock, its representative should receive nothing but plaudits for the utterance of these opinions, is the latest and not the least significant corroboration of the inference drawn from the earlier declarations of Mr. Gladstone to the same effect at Liverpool. The continuance of the blockade may for a time render the supply of cotton from America scanty and uncertain; though there is much in what many men of great mercantile experience have said all along, that with the high price the great staple of Lancashire industry will somehow or other find its way to the banks of the Mersey. Be this as it may, neither employers nor operatives have evinced the slightest wish to put upon Government an unworthy pressure, nor do we believe that any attempt of the sort could be made without evoking a spirit of indignant rebuke and reprobation that would summarily overbear such sinister suggestions. The cause of the Union is the cause of public law and personal liberty against wanton sedition and the perpetuation in bondage of millions of men. Come what may, Great Britain can never waver as to the side which she morally espouses in such a struggle; and the representatives of the people cannot perform a more important duty at the present juncture than in bearing clear and audible testimony to this national truth.

Our plain duty, then, was non interference; but at the same time, the blockade of the Southern ports ought not to be a mere paper blockade. The Americans have always strenuously protested against paper blockades, and they could not complain of us if we now insisted that the Southern ports should not be closed except by an effective blockade.

THE FORCES IN THE FIELD.

[From the London Times, Oct. 24.]

The magnitude of the forces either under arms or shortly to be raised is almost incredible. After all the abatements demanded by the exaggerations of the American journals, the residue of the probable truth, as computed by our special correspondent, is enough to astound us. None of the regular armies of Europe make any approach to the scale of these levies, all of which, be it observed, are for active and immediate service. The aggregate population of the States adhering to the Union is very nearly that of Great Britain, the advantage being rather on our side. Out of our population we maintain an army—considered a large one—of some 230,000 men, being in the proportion of about one soldier to every one hundred inhabitants. The Northern States, from an equivalent population, have placed 350,000 troops in the field, are on the point of increasing these numbers to 500,000, and could, in the opinion of our correspondent on the spot, raise at least 1,000,000, "without any remarkable pressure." The levies of the South are still more extraordinary. In this case we speak from the authority of Southern documents only, but the assertion that the Confederates have actually a superiority of strength at this moment lends great probability to the calculations before us. The population of the South is about 9,000,000, but from this aggregate must be deducted 3,000,000, on account of the slaves, who do not bear arms. This leaves 6,000,000 to be drawn upon for the supply of the army, and we are assured that from this population—a population less than that of Ireland—the Confederate Government can maintain a force of 600,000 men. This would be one soldier to every ten inhabitants of the country—a proportion never reached before. So astonishing a report is partially explained by the remark that all the ordinary business of agriculture would be left to slaves, but the fact still remains almost beyond belief. The Confederates, on this assumption, would be actually keeping in the field an army as large as the French army, from a population only one-sixth that of France.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CONTEST.

[From the London Star, Oct. 23.]

It does not yet appear in what respect this war is worse than any ordinary international appeal to arms. Although a civil war, and one in which the rights of belligerents are not openly accorded to the aggressor, there have been none of the atrocities we were bidden to expect. The North decline to exchange prisoners, but they inflict no punishment on those they capture. Any wanton destruction of private property has been promptly repressed by the commanders. There has even been an unwonted abstinence from acts of provocation. The magnitude of the preparations is remarked upon as a proof of desperate designs and an implacable spirit. The expenditure is magnified into an utter reckless waste of resources, threatening speedy exhaustion and lasting poverty. Let the gentlemen who talk thus to their constituents about America insist upon our being prepared for a war with France, and have voted away, within five years of peace, upon our army and navy and fortifications, more than double the sum that Mr. Lincoln has asked for the creation of his immense armaments, and twelve months of actual war. We are spending actually three and a half times as much as the United States have been in the habit of paying; and their total expenditure for 1861 will only exceed our own peace expenditure by twenty millions. Our standing army absorbs about one man in every twenty; and the immense forces which the Union has just called into existence for its defence do not absorb one in ten. If we would fairly estimate what is being done on the soil that has for seventy years been subject only to its own inhabitants, we must consider what would be the effect here of a war undertaken by our aristocracy. If they should again drift us into a European conflict, what proportion would not the army be made to bear according to our male adult population—what the average of taxation to the households of the country? Rightly or wrongly, the free States conceive themselves to be engaged in a struggle for all that a nation should hold dear. Reasonably or unreasonably, they are putting into the prodigious and bloody enterprise of war the energies that have made their land one of refuge or of envy to the oppressed and impoverished nations of Europe. Before we utter a vain, impatient wish that they would sheath the sword, and return to their industry, and let us traffic as before, it would surely be wise to reflect upon the provocation they have received, the resources they possess, and the burdens we submit to carry without the motive that inspires their willing sacrifice.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF VARIOUS AFFAIRS.

[Richmond Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]

BAD NEWS FROM THE FORCES UNDER GEN. LEE AT THE BIG SEWELL MOUNTAIN.

A gentleman of this city, occupying a high position in the Government, has just reached Richmond from Gen. Lee's headquarters. The enemy, under Rosecrans, are in full retreat towards the Ohio, but pursuit was impossible. The roads were in the most awful condition. Dead horses and mules that had perished in their tracks, broken wagons and abandoned stores lined the road to Lewisburg. There was no such thing as getting a team or wagon through uninjured. The road beyond Big Sewell was if anything worse than on this side of it. To be sure the difficulties were quite as great—perhaps even greater—for the Yankees, in their flight, as for our troops in pursuing them. But Gen. Lee was entirely out of provisions, and had not the wherewith to cook their next meal for himself, or to serve the next ration to his soldiers. The General was not in the best health, and it may well be imagined, not in the best spirits. The splendid horse that was presented to him just before he left this city had been lamed in two legs, and was unfit for service. It will be absolutely necessary for Gen. Lee to abandon his position in a very short time, as uninhabitable for his army, and go into winter quarters. Where this will be—whether in the Kanawha Valley, or on the line of the Central Railroad, is uncertain, but much depends on the choice as to the footing the Yankees will have in Western Virginia next spring.

THE LEESBURG BATTLE

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.]

Colonel Featherstone, who commanded one of the Mississippi regiments in the late battle at Leesburg, has made a statement, giving the result of the action and some additional circumstances adding to the lustre of our victory. He states that we took 726 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, 1,600 muskets, and a quantity of clothing. Our forces engaged in the action did not exceed 1,500 men. The enemy had from seven to twelve regiments. Our loss was not more than 150 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners, is stated to have been not less than 1,900 men.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 28th.]

If the assertions of the prisoners, that there were not more than 1,200 Federals engaged in the battle near Leesburg, on Monday last, be entitled to any credence, it would follow that almost the entire force was either killed drowned or captured. The number of prisoners already arrived in Richmond is 607, and it is reported that more are on their way. The actual casualties to the enemy, on the field, and in the river, will doubtless reach the number previously stated on good authority. We do not, however place any confidence in the representations made by prisoners in regard to their numerical strength. Our own list of killed and wounded has not yet been accurately ascertained, but we learn from persons who were in the immediate vicinity of the fight, that the first statement of three hundred was an exaggeration. Col. John E. Scruggs, of Fauquier, who arrived yesterday from Leesburg, informs us that the fighting on both sides was terrific, and the enemy contested every inch of ground with our forces. The opposing armies were at times brought into close proximity. The Yankees once charged upon our men, but were repulsed by a volley of musketry, which was followed up by a counter charge of great bravery and gallantry. The death of General Baker, who commanded the Federals in the battle, is confirmed by a statement of a prisoner, one of Baker's "California regiment." He says that he was very near him when he fell, pierced through the head with a bullet. This man alludes to the circumstance with apparently sincere regret, and manifests considerable respect for his memory.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.]

The object of the naval expedition just fitted out by the Yankee Government is of course a matter upon which we can only conjecture at present. If the object be to secure a supply of cotton, it is pretty certain to fail. If to affect a conquest of any considerable portion of country, it will certainly fail. The force is not large enough to enable the Yankee Government to hope for any great results. We believe that at all the points of the South our people are tolerably well prepared and sufficiently on the alert. In the absence of definite information, we cannot help thinking that the expedition is destined to some point on the coast of South Carolina. There is no State to which the Yankees bear so much malignity as this, and none where a temporary triumph would afford them greater gratification. If, however, a point on the Gulf be the object, we think it more likely the essay will be upon Mobile or the coast of Florida, in preference to an encounter with the thorough defences of New Orleans. Simultaneous with the landing of this expedition, an advance by McClellan is a sufficiently probable event. We are assured that it is the expectation of our Generals at Manassas that this may be looked for at any time in the next ten days.

Death of Gen. Sam. Houston.

The death of the old Hero of San Jacinto is confirmed by way of Galveston. He bowed to the conqueror of all on the 8th of October. Gen. Houston was one of the remarkable men of this country. He maintained its flag in the United States Senate and on many a well-fought field, and stood by it in Texas until treason literally forced him to surrender the helm of State and submit to rebel rule. In his last days he became identified with the Confederate cause, which has impaired the good name and fame which he achieved under the Union.

Gen. Houston's contemporaries are nearly all gone from the scene—Jackson, Taylor, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Marcy, Clayton, Benton, etc. Van Buren, Buchanan, Crittenden, Dallas, Cass and Scott have retired from public life. A new generation of Generals and statesmen is now active on the stage. We append a brief sketch of the eventful life of the deceased:

Gen. Houston was born near Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 2d, 1793, thus making him over 68 years of age at the time of his death. He is said to be a descendant of the Scottish Covenanters, who emigrated to Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. His father was a Revolutionary officer, and at his demise, the widow, a tall, strong, athletic woman, plunged into the wilderness of Tennessee, with her six sons and three daughters. Sam was sent to the Academy, which had just been opened there, and in a short time became a thorough master of Pope's translation of the "Iliad."

Upon being refused the study of Latin, on application, by the teacher, Sam resolved never to study any other books. He was put into a store, against his will, and he soon evinced a disrelish for this mode of life, and absconded, taking up his residence among the Indians, by whom he was well received, and among whom he remained for three years. Though but eighteen years of age, he was six feet tall, and an expert and active hunter, hence his great esteem among the tribe. He was adopted by the Chief, and soon afterwards, in an action with the British and Indians, in 1812, he received two rifle and an arrow wound. His brave and determined manner soon attracted the notice of General Jackson, and he was promoted to a Lieutenancy.

In a subsequent action he received a severe wound in the shoulder, which laid him up, and during his illness charges were made against him of "too much zeal in preventing the lawful importation of negroes through Florida." The charges were unfounded, but nevertheless he resigned his command, and commenced the study of law. He was a proficient scholar, and soon showed his abilities in his elevation to the office of District Attorney, and as a member of the House of Representatives. He was re-elected to the latter by an almost unanimous vote. He always took great interest in the welfare of the Indians, and was indignant at their treatment received at the hands of the whites. These troubles involved him in a series of painful and embarrassing lawsuits, in one of which he was fined five hundred dollars, which was removed by Gen. Jackson.

From this time his progress was rapid. In one of his battles his loss was only 8 killed and 25 wounded, while that of the enemy was 630 killed, 208 wounded, and 730 taken prisoners. This serves as a fair sample of his fighting prowess. He afterwards became President and Governor of Texas, and he was one of the first Senators from Texas after she became a State, where he remained until 1859. He became attached to the Native American or Know Nothing party, and was strongly urged as a nominee for the Presidency by that political organization. In 1858 he was defeated for U. S. Senator by J. W. Hemphill, but on his return to Texas he was elected Governor.

All for Love—A Woman Cuts off Two of her Husband's Fingers to Keep him from Going off to the War.

[From the Sanilac (Mich.) Jacksonian, Nov. 4.]

Friday night of last week there was a meeting, and speeches made at Maskell's school house, in the southwestern part of Sanilac township, in this county, all with reference to raising recruits for Capt. Huckins's company, now rapidly filling up for the war, Capt. Huckins himself being present. At the close of the meeting an opportunity was given for any that would, to go to the war, when several, mostly young men, came forward and signed the muster roll; among the rest, Samuel Dickinson, well known here. Dickinson is a married man. Saturday night, after he retired, his wife got his hand out upon the bed rail, and placing a very dull, broken shaving knife, or "shingle shave," upon the first two fingers of the right hand, between the first and second joints, with blows from a billet of wood, severed them from the hand. She had in readiness patches for doing up the wound, also a preparation for stopping the blood. All arrangements seemed to have been made for doing up the job as well as it was possible for a woman to do with instruments as dull as a meat axe. It is reported that he afterwards said he had brought it upon himself and could not blame his wife.

Berdan's Brigade of Sharpshooters.

Col. Berdan has received authority from the War Department to recruit all the men within the next ninety days for his Brigade. No opportunity has yet been offered for Illinois to send an entire company to this Brigade, but we understand that arrangements are being made to recruit a company that shall be composed of the best men, as well as the best shots, the State can furnish. Illinois has for some time ceased to be a border State, but there are many excellent shots still within her borders, and we are willing to stake our prophetic reputation that when the proposed company is got together, it will compare favorably with any in the Brigade. We shall lay before our readers from time to time such information as we may be able to obtain concerning this matter.

FROM KANSAS.

What Jim. Lane has Done—"Depredations on our Friends."

[Correspondence Missouri Democrat.] CAMP LINCOLN, Southern Kansas, November 2, 1861.

Gen. Lane very properly mentions Kansas as "the most warlike of the several States." With a population of one hundred thousand, we have already raised six regiments, and have three more nearly ready for the field. The personnel of one of these does not, it is said, "rank very high morally, while its 'fighting' and 'jayhawking' excellencies are universally acknowledged." Time will make some astounding disclosures in the Kansas army.

It is alleged by Adj. General Thomas that, in his recent military manœuvres, General Lane is guilty of divers *irregularities*, and that charges to this effect are already brought to the notice of the "powers that be." I am myself cognizant of many of the evil effects of Lane's unconstitutional style of treating rebels. There are in Linn county, in this State, not less than one thousand Missouri refugees, all of whom might to-day have been enjoying the sweets of slavery, had General Lane marched through the rebel country with an eye single to the "compromises of the Constitution." Not that General Lane, with his army of "freebooters," assisted these chattels to escape, but, what is deemed much worse, he caused such a general panic and "skedaddling" among the secesh chivalry, as to leave the astonished darkeys without a silken fetter to hold them to their ancient allegiance. The slaveholders, and not the slaves, are the fugitives—a dissolution of the "patriarchal institution" without remedy in the Fugitive Slave Law.

But Gen. Lane is also charged by the said Thomas with having committed depredations on "our friends" in Missouri. The only mootable question here is, Who are "our friends" in Missouri? for true it is that Lane has "committed depredations" within the territory named above. He "committed depredations" at Butler, Papinsville, West Point, Harrisonville, and at Osceola, even to the extent of "shedding blood," and capturing and turning over to the Government twelve or fifteen hundred head of horses, cattle and mules, together with a vast amount of other property. He ordered the destruction of several buildings in Osceola, simply and only because their opponents found skulking places therein from which to fire upon his army. At Papinsville he ordered five men to be shot, and only because they amused themselves three or four hours previously by hanging three or four Union neighbors. But were these "depredations" committed on "our friends?" This brings us back to the original inquiry again—*Who are "our friends" in Western Missouri?* If not notorious traitors and bloody-fingered banditti, then is Gen. Lane wholly guiltless of the offenses of which he stands charged. If Union men have suffered at his hands, *who are they? and where are they?* Why do they not come forward with their bills of grievances?

Lane gave great offence to the said Thomas and our friends when he declared in his Leavenworth speech, that:

"In my opinion this war will never be successfully carried on so long as an army marches through slave States as a boat goes through a flock of ducks. They fly up on its approach, and nestle down as soon as it has passed. The boat is safe, and so are the ducks. When you march through a State, you must march so that traitors will feel the horrors of war."

And this fully explains the vituperative criticisms of his recent military services. But I am glad to know that he bears it all with a composure worthy of the man and the cause to which his heart and sword are devoted. He can well afford to "keep his temper," for he knows the people are with him. The people know and trust him. They have watched his recent "words and works," and find that far more of gratitude than censure is due to him.

Gen. McClellan and Gen. Stone's Report.

The following is Gen. McClellan's letter to the Secretary of War, accompanying Gen. Stone's report of the engagement of Ball's Bluff:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

The Hon. Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith Brigadier General Stone's report of the engagement near Leesburg on the 21st ult. I also transmit a copy of the dispatch sent by me to General Stone on the 20th ult., being the same mentioned in the beginning of his report as the basis of his government. I inclose a copy of his dispatch in reply of same date. My dispatch did not contemplate the making an attack upon the enemy, or the crossing of the river in force by any portion of Gen. Stone's command, and not anticipating such movement, I had upon the 20th directed Major General McCall to return with his division, on the forenoon of the 21st, from Drainsville to the camp from which he had advanced, provided the reconnoissance entrusted to him should have been then completed. Being advised by telegraph from General Stone, received during the day and evening of the 21st, of the crossing of the river, the fall of Col. Baker, the check sustained by our troops, and that nearly all his (Stone's) force had crossed the river, I sent him at Edwards's Ferry the following dispatch at half past ten P. M.:

Intrench yourself on the Virginia side, and await reinforcements if necessary.

I immediately telegraphed Maj. Gen. Banks to proceed with the three brigades of his division to the support of Gen. Stone; and advising the latter that he would be thus supported, I directed him to hold his position at all hazards. On the 23d, I went personally to the scene of operations, and after ascertaining that the enemy were strengthening themselves at Leesburg, and that our means of crossing and recrossing were very insufficient, I withdrew our forces from the Virginia side.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding U. S. Army.

DISPATCH NO. 2, RECEIVED OCT. 24, 1861.

To Brig. Gen. STONE, Poolesville:—Gen. McClellan desires me to inform you that Gen. McCall occupied Drainsville yesterday, and is still there. Will send out reconnoissances to-day in all directions from that point. The General desires that you keep a good look out upon Leesburg, to see if this movement has the effect to drive them away. Perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would have the effect to move them.

A. V. COLBURN, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Constitutional Delegates.

We continue our list of the delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention in this State:

46th District—Mercer, Henry and Rock Island counties—George W. Pleasants, Union.
52d—Stephenson—W. P. Waresmore, Union.
14th—Madison—Henry W. Billings and David Gillespie, Union, (probably.)

CAVALRY BOOTS.—Extra fine, high laced, double-soled BALMORAL BOOTS, Made Expressly for Military Men. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Double-Soled Balmoral Boots. Large assortment just received at R. BAMBER'S, 1[illegible] Lake st.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! GREAT WEST OIL WORKS, W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors. Cleveland, Ohio, Manufacturers and Refiners of PETROLEUM AND CARBON OIL. Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE. To Jobbers in Oil we would say we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages.

KEEP WARM.—MERINO WRAPPERS, SILK WRAPPRES, Merino Drawers! Silk Drawers! FOR LADIES, FOR GENTLEMEN, FOR BOYS, A Complete Stock AT LOW PRICES. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

OLD SPANISH SILVER.—WRIGHT & BROTHER Are paying twenty-three cents for good Spanish quarters, No. 36 South Clark street.

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or to Rent, situated on Fox River, AT CLINTONVILLE, Three miles east of Elgin. The Mill has four run of stone, and the Distillery has a capacity of 300 bushels. They may be rented separately or together. Possession Given Immediately. Or the property may be bought at a very low price and on easy terms. For particulars apply to DAVIS & NISSIN, 46 Lasalle street, Chicago.

LUMBER! To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am again in the trade, with a full assortment of SAGINAW LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. I am just starting, and will sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders receive prompt attention. Yard and Office, Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth. BRAD A. WILLIAMS.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the FESTIVAL CHIMES, Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 3 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 88 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

GREAT CARPET HALL. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND RUGS, Curtain, Furnishing, and Upholstery Goods. We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices. PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 & 137......Lake St......135 & 137 UP STAIRS.

PRICES REDUCED. 200 Bbls. Oil, KIERS' BEST, 200 bbls. STAR OIL, FOR SALE BY POPE & SLOCUM, No. 122 CLARK STREET.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES. DITHRIDGE'S PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS, AT POPE & SLOCUM, 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

LADIES' FURS, HATS, CAPS AND ROBES. A complete assortment of LADIES' FURS, Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins. Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, In great variety. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 1[illegible] Lake st., corner Wells.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER. 63......DEARBORN STREET......63 CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box [illegible].

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES! Sanford's \$1000 Challenge Heaters, Sanford's \$1000 Challenge Heaters, Sanford's \$1000 Challenge Heaters, For Heating with One Fire, For Heating with One Fire, For Heating with One Fire, A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE, A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE, A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE. GREAT FUEL SAVERS, GREAT FUEL SAVERS, GREAT FUEL SAVERS, AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves, And the celebrated SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS. General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods. ALLEN & DALTON'S Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium, 71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

MONEY SAVED. A. G. DOWNS & CO., WILL SELL Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Bleached Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, &c., AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES. Another Case of those choice SHAKER FLANNELS, Just opened. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS! BONNETS!! In every variety. FOR WINTER WEAR, At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF RICH MILLINERY GOODS, At First Cost of Importation. Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 78 Lake street, (up-stairs.) REMEMBER THE PLACE, WEBSTER & GAGE, 78 LAKE STREET.

NEW FURNITURE STORE. SHAW, JOHNSON & CO., OF CINCINNATI, Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium, AND VERY ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, At No. 81 LAKE STREET, Under the Tremont House, Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

L. CORNELL & CO'S, L. CORNELL & CO'S, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, PRICES FROM \$35 to \$90. WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT. WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT. 4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE. The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision, and never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years. Send for Samples and Circulars or call and see them at 138 Lake street, (up-stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S HATS!! In Beaver, Felt & Straw. A full selection for Winter Wear. 41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Sts.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y, No. 39 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. P. PALMER, 112, 114, 116 Lake Street. 500 Bales DOMESTICS, Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ¼ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting.
50 " Appleton do.
50 " Indian Head do.
10,000 Stark Mill Bags, \$37.50 per hundred.
10,000 Lewiston Bags, \$35.00 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, \$3[illegible] do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, \$34.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, \$32.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ...
25 " American Print Works, ...
25 " Richmond Works, ...
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SHAWLS, SILKS, ALSO, THE ABOVE AT RETAIL. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, BEDDING AND FEATHERS. P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS. I will send by express, to customers in any part of the country, promptly, patterns of different kinds of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, Or any kind of DRY GOODS, from which the customer may select or not, at pleasure, the customer paying express charges one way which will not exceed 25 cents on a package of twenty-five [illegible] distance under two hundred miles. This will give an OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE, Of seeing a choice selection from the largest stock of Goods west of New York. P. PALMER.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Decker & Seville,) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS. FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS. HERRING'S SAFE Again True to its Trust. St. Charles, Ill., Sept. [illegible], 1861. Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill. GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the [illegible] inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Safe, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours, J. P. FURNALD. The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS. SONTAGS, HOODS, CAPS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, MITTENS AND LEGGINGS, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass, Chenille and Silk, Head Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery. We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake Street, Chicago. As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS [illegible] we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices: Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pig Tin, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Copper Bottoms, Fence Wire, Russia Iron, Imitation Russia Iron, Bright Wire, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Tinners' Tools, Japanned Tin Ware, Pressed Tin Ware, "WHEELING" NAILS. A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions. WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 133 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, GERMAN AND AMERICAN [illegible], BIRD CAGES, TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND [illegible], Soaps and Perfumery, and YANKEE NOTIONS For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side. Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. [illegible]

BABCOCK & [illegible], 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & [illegible] IN GREAT VARIETY. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Diptheria and Croup.—Fo[r] … [illegible]

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year … [illegible] … Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. … D. RANSOM & CO. …

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any … [illegible] … For sale by J. … JOHNSON, General Agent, 78 State street.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzetts, etc., go to … [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY! Warranted to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption … Catarrh in the Nose. … [illegible] … Price of the Catarrh Remedy, \$2.00 … Office, 198 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Dr. D. H. SEELYE. Post Office Box 4[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have associated with us in the Grain and Flour … [illegible] … SHERMAN, HALL & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership … [illegible] … OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER, ANDREW SCHALLER. DRUMMOND & FOSS, Attorneys. Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99......South Clark Street...... Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings … [illegible] … At the Lowest New York Prices.

REMOVAL. A. JUDSON HIGGINS Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and … Washington Streets, … [illegible] … Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song … A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS! J. & A. HERZOG, Practical Furriers and dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS. Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs … [illegible] … REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE. Military Caps made to order. J. & A. HERZOG, 133 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS. Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs … [illegible] … BEEBE'S SILK HATS. Soft Hats of every style … AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO. Furriers and Manufacturers, 207 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHERS, … Manufacturers and Dealers in all … PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER, … [illegible] … 102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SKINS … [illegible]

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, … Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St., … [illegible]

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING … [illegible]

ESCAPED—JOHN LYELL … [illegible] … ANDREW MCFARLAND, …

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

P. PALMER,

112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

500 Bales

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting.
50 " Appleton do.
50 " Indian Head do.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $23.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ... 9½c.
25 " American Print Works, ...9½c.
25 " Richmond Works, ...
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
20 " Cotton Flannels.
20 " Denims.
20 Bales Stripe and Tick.
200 " Batts.
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.

HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS.
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
[se1-g255-3m]

NOTICE TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.

I will send by express, to customers in any part of the country, promptly, patterns of different styles of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, Or any kind of DRY-GOODS, from which the customer may select or not, at pleasure, the customer paying express charges one way which will not exceed fifty cents on a package of twenty-five pounds, for any distance under two hundred miles. This will give an OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE, Of seeing a choice selection from the largest stock of Goods west of New York. P. PALMER.
nov-h199-1m

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Draker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description.
se1-g861-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.,
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 26th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.

The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.,
40 State street.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,
Zephyr Worsteds,
Canvass, Chenille and Silk,
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.

We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 Lake Street, Chicago.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices:

TIN PLATE, RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN, BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER, TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BOTTOMS, JAPANNED TIN WARE,
FENCE WIRE, PRESSED TIN WARE,
"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.
WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
[illegible]
IN GREAT VARIETY.
[illegible]

Special Notices.

Diptheria and Croup.—For [illegible] ... This Ointment has been [illegible] ... Price 25 cents.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—At this season of the year coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. MANSFIELD'S SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing ... Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO., Proprietors, Fairville, Madison County, N. Y.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. [illegible], General Agent, 70 State street.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. GRISWOLD, 108 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No stretcher can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH!! CATARRH!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes and then to the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand it at the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of one Remedy for one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.
Dr. D. H. SEELYE.
Post Office Box 4386, Chicago, Ill.

Co-Partnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have associated with us in the Grain and Flour department of our Commission business, Mr. CHARLES MURRAY. The business of this department will be conducted under the name of SHERMAN, HALL & CO. SHERMAN, HALL & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Muschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale Liquor business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois; that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand dollars to the capital stock in said firm, that the said Otto Muschlechner has contributed the sum of three thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars; and we certify that the said partnership begins on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1861, and is to continue for five years until the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866; that the firm name of said Partnership is to be Otto Muschlechner, with whom the said Andrew Schaller is to reside in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
OTTO MUSCHLECHNER.
ANDREW SCHALLER.
Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99......South Clark Street......99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to supply Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,

At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404.

REMOVAL.—
A. JUDSON HIGGINS

Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to

95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,

Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly reduced, he is confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper than ever, which in these hard times is very desirable.

Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents, and many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly, by addressing
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 153 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

Business Cards

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of
PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,
Together with every variety of Fittings for the same, Steam Boilers and Boiler Fixtures, Steam and Water Gauges, Force, Power and Hand Pumps,
STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,
For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. Particular attention given to small Brass and Iron Castings and Babbitt Metal.
102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 71 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 10 & 12 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing [illegible] ... All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative Painters,
101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING [illegible]

ENGAGED—JOHN LYELL, of [illegible]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 32 Larmon [Block].

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

Banking and Exchange

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK,
No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,

A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE
—AND—
Collection Office.
BURKAM & SONS,
17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
BURKAM & SONS, F. C. BURKAM & CO.,
CHICAGO. CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,
BENTON.

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.........Chicago, Ill.
Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO
Incorporated..........February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of Persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
No. 88 Clark Street.........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.
Dated this 9th day of May A. D. 1861.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. GEO. SMITH, President.

Educational.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
HON. E. F. FERRY, President—established 1858—J. DYRENFURTH, Principal.

Business hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. The evening sessions commence October 15th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarships $25, payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class boys are prepared to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships embracing both Departments, $35, payable in advance.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary, Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, is amply equipped, and excellent apparatus, ... the finest school buildings in the West, ... ample and attractive grounds. The College has also other advantages which invite the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES. ... Terms—$125 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 50 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President Fulton, Ill.

Lake Transportation.

THE
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent.
A. R. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 8 Astor House.
A. COLSON, [illegible]
L. G. CHASE, Agent, 111 Pier Albany, N. Y.
E. G. CHASE, Agent, 19 River street, Troy, N. Y.
W. A. GRISWOLD, Fr't Ag't, 151 River st.
J. T. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. T. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie du Chien Railroad Depot, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.
WM. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston.
JOHN ALLEN, Jr., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:
BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN SHARP & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
Foot of State street, Chicago.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
60 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., we beg leave to invite the trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Bone black and Bone Manure, to examine our stock. We are prepared to sell the above articles at wholesale and retail at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, &c., &c.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
(Successor to Wahl Bros.)
No. 60 S. Wells street, Lloyd's Block.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well-known Shipyard at [illegible] ... J. M. JONES.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Aldrich Julia E miss, Allen Margaretta mrs, Adams Mary miss, Allerton F W mrs, Aiken Jas mrs, Ader Lauretta miss, Allen Kate, miss, Angel Laura mrs, Allen Hannah mrs, Atwater Elizabeth miss, Able Adda miss, Armstrong Melvina mrs

B

Baker Jennie miss, Bruner Kate miss, Balch Eliza miss, Brotherton James mrs, Bancroft Harriet E mrs, Bragle Mary mrs, Baily Sarah miss, Brinkerhoff Walter mrs, Barrett J E mrs, Brood Dexter mrs, Barbour Harriett C mrs, Brown Kate miss, Barton S A mrs, Brown Sarah D mrs, Barnard Bell miss, Brown Mary L, Barrett Sylvia miss, Brown J K miss, Belken Maria miss, Brown Harriet M mrs, Bennett Ellen S mrs, Brown Ella miss, Belsen Mary miss, Brown Hattie B, Ber J L mrs, Brown A miss, Beebe Lucy miss, Brown W Sarah B miss, Bels Mary mrs, Brown Kate T mrs, Benson Ellen mrs, Butler Hellen miss, Benson Caroline mrs, Bushell Joseph mrs, Beecher G F miss, Burch Anna miss, Biles Ela L mrs, Burt Caroline E mrs, Black Rachel Ellison, Buckley Nellie miss, Biten mrs, Burke Mary miss, Blanchard Orissa miss, Burke Mary mrs, Bowreing Laura miss, Burk Louis S mrs, Boyle Thomas mrs, Burk Kate, Bonham E W mrs, Bryne Sarah Jane mrs, Bowers Lavina mrs, Burns Elizabeth A miss, Brennan Catharine miss

C

Camel Mary miss, Clark Josephine mrs, Cameron miss, Clary Elizabeth mrs, Campbell A St John mrs, Clancy mrs, Calkins Esther L miss, Clark Annie G mrs, Castnel Louise miss, Cobb Jemima mrs, Crshen Ellen miss, Coats Caroline E mrs, Carroll Louisa miss, Cohen Milly miss, Carr Mary Jane miss, Colby Enoch mrs, Cavanaugh Lizzie miss, Colvin Eliza mrs, Carr Laura miss, Connor Kate, Cary Barbary mrs, Cook Maggie mrs, Casey M E mrs, Cook Mary J miss, Carpenter Jerome N mrs, Cook Hannah miss, Carter Letitia mrs, Conley Margaret, Carl Mary A miss, Corson Hattie miss, Chambers Eliza miss, Corson Matilda mrs, Chamberlin J T mrs, Cook Augusta A miss, Cperlie Fanny mrs, Cook M E mrs, Cighter Jane miss, Cook Theressa miss, Chapman Esther mrs, Cusser Mary, Chancellor W R mrs, Crocker James mrs, Clark Mary J miss, Cronan mrs, Cloyde Ellen miss, Cady Asa mrs

D

Dayton Sarah mrs, Dennis E R mrs, Darling Loran mrs, Dickerson H N mrs, Davis Henrietta miss, Degroodt Hallsted mrs, Dawson Edward mrs, Dolan Ann, Davis Emily mrs, Dougharty Martha miss, Dakin Clara B miss, Donerty Margaret, Davis Matilda B mrs, Dowd Ellen mrs, Dacy Ann miss, Doyle Johana, Dickerman Emma miss, Dodge Mary L mrs, Dickie Mary mrs, Douglas Ada miss, Dice Battie miss, Durk E miss, Dickson B mrs

E

Edmonds Mary Ann miss, Eaton Fanny miss, Eaton Mary A miss, Earl Eliza mrs, Eastman Amelia mrs, Ettinger F J

F

Farnham N K mrs, Flynt H S mrs, Farral Mary miss, FitzsimmonsBridget mrs, Ferne Charlotte D mrs, Flagg Anna miss, Fay Charles E mrs, Fitzegarrett Annie miss, Field Lema mrs, Fisher M L mrs, Fitch Henry S mrs, Foot David P mrs, Flynn Eliza, Forrest Jennie miss, Field B A mrs, French M A mrs, Flanigan Elizabeth mrs, Fraunburg Fred mrs, Fisher Bell, Fuller B J mrs, Flynn Maria mrs, Fry Margaret mrs, Fitch Louisa miss, French E miss

G

Garfield Ella S miss, Gubbins Margaret miss, Gere Amelia R miss, Guerin Maria miss, Gibson Isabella mrs, Greedy Minnie miss, Gilbert Ell W mrs, Grace Margaret mrs, Goldsmith J mrs, Green Jane G miss, Goodman Mary miss, Green R F mrs, Goodale L H mrs, Graves Evie miss, Graves Louisa mrs, Gunderson Mary mrs

H

Hall Eliza miss, Hayes Margaret mrs, Hallifax Martha mrs, Heath Sarah A miss, Haner A A mrs, Hetfield Mary A mrs, Hall J A mrs, Henry Marcelia L miss, Hall D A mrs, Heath Ann mrs, Hagerty C R mrs, Heller Rosy miss, Harrison Anna miss, Hill Rose miss, Hanley Bridget mrs, Horan Anna miss, Harris Anna mrs, Hooks C H miss, Hardy Augustus mrs, Horton Margaret, Harvey C miss, Hughs Mary miss, Harris Charles mrs, Hunter Maud miss, Hardinge Abby M mrs, Hyatt Julia mrs, Haskill Sarah K mrs, Huntoon Charles mrs

J

Jenness Benj mrs, Jones Sara mrs, Jackson Samuel mrs, Jones R G miss, James Sarah miss, Johnston Chloe, Jackson Elener S, Johnson Helen miss, Jessee R H miss, Johnson W miss, Jacobs Rachel miss, Johnson M S mrs, Jones Ann mrs, Johnston A mrs, Jones Sarah miss

K

Kenney Eliza J miss, Kelly Margaret miss, Kelly Bridget miss, Kelly Sarah mrs, Kelly Ellen B mrs, Kelly M miss, Kale Margaret miss, King James mrs, Kemp Elizabeth mrs, Kimball Sarah mrs, Kennedy Lizzie M miss, Knox John R mrs, Keogh Laura D mrs, King John D mrs, Kane Hellen miss, Kinyon Sally mrs, Kellogg Lucy miss, Kirkpatrick Eliza miss, Keef Annie mrs

L

Larrison Mirabah miss, Lewis Hattie mrs, Lawrence Alla, Long Hanna mrs, Lawton Lusie miss, Long B mrs, Laden Rosa miss, Louis Rebecca mrs, Leander Maggie miss, Lyons Anne mrs, Lind George mrs, Lyddie Margaret mrs, Leahy Ellen miss, Lassell Mary A mrs

M

Machull H M mrs, Miles Samuel mrs, Mahony Rebecca A mrs, Mills Phebe B mrs, Mann Ellen M mrs, Millard Frances E mrs, Manby J mrs, Miller M S mrs, Maratta Elizabeth mrs, Monroe Malvina mrs, Martin Lucend J miss, Morgan Henry A mrs, Magner Jessie mrs, Morrisey Bridget, Mason Harriette mrs, Moss Mary mrs m d, Martin Mary miss, Mongham Minnie miss 2, Martin Carrie miss, Moore Aroila mrs, Martin Mary mrs, Moore Mary A miss, Menton Anna miss, Morris Jennie miss, Meserve J Sarah miss, Murry Grace, Meadowcroft C E mrs 2, Murry Hattie miss 2, Meeker Helen miss, Myers Ellen miss, Merrill miss, Mulling Emma miss, Meachaee Edwd miss

Mc

McChashen Jas mrs, McDougal Duran mrs, McCormack Elizabeth, McDonall Anne mrs, McAnally Eliza, McDonall Ellen miss, McNally mrs, McDonald B J mrs, McAllister Lottie S mrs, McGuian Annie mrs, McCoy Jane mrs, McGrath Mary Anne, McCann Mary Ellen, McGrath Anna A, McArthur miss, McKunzy Bridget, McBride Mary miss, McLean Ellen mrs, McBride Anna miss, McMillan miss, McCoy M J mrs, McNish Isabella, McFarland B miss, McNamara Mary, McDonough Mary miss

N

Newton Martha miss, Nason William A mrs, Newton P Augustin mrs, Newcomb Martha miss, Nicholson Isabella mrs, Norton George N mrs

O

Obrine Rose miss, Oakley Mary D miss, Olson H miss, O'Connor Hannah miss, O'Neil Mary miss, O'Connell E A miss, O'niel Fanny miss, O'Connor mrs, Orsborn Catharine miss, O'Mera M O miss, O'Driscall Ellen miss, Olmstead Emma miss

P

Parrott Sarah mrs, Perkins L mrs, Park miss, Petitt Josephine mrs, Paul Jessie miss, Phillips Anna mrs, Palmer Hellen M miss, Perkins W B mrs, Pierce Nellie miss, Potter Sarah A miss, Pierson C L mrs, Prop Emma mrs, Perce Cornelia mrs, Parmell Sarah mrs, Phillips Hannah miss, Prescott Nilda miss, Platzner Jennie miss, Pratt Alice F miss, Plunked Oliver mrs, Pratt Amelia miss, Petrie Ella A miss, Pratt Lorinda

Q

Quirk Mary, Quirk Bridget mrs, Quinn Mary mrs, Quirk Margaret mrs, Quirk Sage miss

R

Raymond Sophia mrs, Ryan Bridget miss, Rayner Catharine H, Robbesson Sarah J mrs, Rafferty Mary miss, Rowley Mary E, Reed S M miss, Roberts Evaline miss, Reynolds Ernestine miss, Rosin H C mrs, Reinour Mary Anne, Robinson Catharine mrs, Revils Sylvina mrs, Ronark Ellen mrs, Ralligan Mary miss, Russell Clark mrs, Reynolds Ellen miss, Robins Mary miss, Reiley miss, Ryan Rachel mrs, Rice F mrs, Rosia Annie mrs, Ritchee Margaret mrs, Ryan Levina miss, Rice Mary A mrs, Ryerson Mary miss, Ryan Catharine

S

Sanford F A miss, Sibley William mrs, Schmerhorn S S mrs, Slatery Maria miss, Sees Adam mrs, Skeer doct J L mrs, Screader Sophia, Spriggs Steward mrs, Sedgewick Charlotte miss, Stead J W mrs, Sedgewick Lottie miss, Stafford C J mrs, Shed Eliza mrs, Stafford Annie miss, Shed Ellen miss, Stevenson Mollie miss, Shrigley Eliza J miss, Stebbings Carrie mrs, Shumway Mary P mrs, Sterling Louise miss, Shaw Henrietta mrs, Stephens J mrs, Smith Lizzie M miss, Strong Jennie M mrs, Smith Clara M A miss, Strong Julia mrs, Smith Rachel S, Stone R E mrs, Smith Justus mrs, Sullivan mrs, Smith H A mrs, Sutherland Matilda miss, Simpson Mary J miss, Swift Lizzie B miss, Simpson Molly miss

T

Taylor Lizzie H miss, Tilden W M mrs, Talk Virginia miss, Tuell Harriet mrs, Templeton H mrs, Twomey Edward mrs, Tilden Harriet mrs, Tollmadge Mary L, Taberg E L mrs, Tynan Margaret mrs, Taylor Mary Ann miss, Trembell Sarah miss, Tompkins A F mrs, Toomey Mary miss, Thistle Jane mrs, Tomlinson S mrs, Tilton Asa S mrs

V

Vanpellen M L mrs, Vanbuskirk E P mrs, Varney Helen M mrs, Vanvlack Maria mrs, Villmar Emily miss

W

Wallace Bell miss, Williamson B miss, Ward Lorenda miss, Wicker J E mrs, West Jennie miss, Wilder Sarah miss, Weston Charles M mrs, Wicker N M mrs, Weller Elizabeth miss, Wiggins Sally mrs, Wells Lizzie B miss, Woodruff Ellen miss, Whitman George R mrs, Wood Percilla mrs, Whitcher A mrs, Wylie Lucretia S miss, Wilson dr mrs, Wylie Jessie mrs, Williams Nellie miss, Wrage Esther miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Abbott A R, Ames Geo W, Astbury John, Adset B F, Ahen Geo E, AndersonJoseph, Alexander E, Atkins G W, Allen John H, Alexander E S, Abbott T Eddi, Adams John, Arnold E H, Atwater H J, Adams Wm, Aiken Samuel, Armitage J F, Atherton Wm, Allerton Samuel W, Andrews Joseph, Alms M G, Acry John K

B

Benson & Borland, Biles Harvey, Bross Roger J, Bishop & Holt, Bell H R dr, Brown E P, Blair & Brothers, Bassett J Q A dr, Bongars R, Benninger A M & co, Baldwin J C, Butler Frank, Baldwin Albert, Barton James, Bostwick S C, Baldwin Austin & lady, Barry James R, Burkhardt Fredk, Black A, Baldwin I N, Burt Fred N, Birmingham Nicholas, Bliss James, Bundy Theo, Bliss Byron, Bertram John, Brown G D, Bateman Chas M, Barker Joseph M, Brydon Geo R 2, Barnes Chas, Bloomfield John, Brooks Geo B, Barrett Chas S, Ball W T, Brown H T capt, Beane Chas, Blaine Wm A, Bryan Thos M, Blaberius O F, Benjamin M A & bro, Byrne Timothy, Baldwin Porter, Brundage Al, Bryant Geo, Blane Chas, Brower Alfred D, Boardman H M, Banks Patrick, Barrough A J 3, Burgess J or G, Bishop Corn's O, Brown A N, Marks, Baltell G W, BellenAnthony, Brand J & W, Baber Danl, Brady Bernard, Brown J H, Bunton D, Brainard D W, Briggs James, Brown O F, Brackett W & dr, Bradley A B Sons, Boyd Joseph B, Brooks A, Boyd James, Bush John J

Bridley David P, Bohman O W, Barry Richard, Burn Chas S, Bennett Randall, Brown C H, Baxter R W, Brown Patrick, Baldwin S N, Bush Chas H, Bailey A J, Bradford ..., Bradley Fredk, Burnett E, Bassett N, Brown D J, Bassett S N, Burke David, Best Frank, Brainard Rasa L, Black Geo, Brittan R H, Bell Thos, Brandon E R, Baldwin G B 2, Boyington E B, Benedict H H, Buchanan R & Co, Bell H R dr, Brown Samuel, Baldwin H A, Bradford Richd, Barnes L H

C

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Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
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JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by
C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles, the easiest running power in use. Also Power Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, &c. Made and sold by KLINE, GREELEY & CO. (late Kline & Humphrey), 42 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty-Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
C. J. HULL, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of June, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of July, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. ... promptly attended to.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL
OPTICIAN,
99....SOUTH CLARK STREET....99
[illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS.
6:00 A. M. daily (except Sundays), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains for Air Line Road, ... at Adrian with trains for Monroe and Detroit.
NIGHT EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M. daily (except Saturdays), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction ...
Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11:00 P. M.
All the above trains make close connections at Toledo, with trains for Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, and all points East.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, ...
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 8:30 A. M. daily, (except Sunday) and arrives at 9:40 P. M.
The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:15 P. M., daily.
JAMES ROSS, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, 8:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with Daily Line of Steamers for St. Paul, &c. ... Accommodation ...
Trains arrive at 5:00 A. M. ... and 5:45 P. M.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, ...
6:00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (except Sunday), arrive at Detroit ... Suspension Bridge ... Albany ... New York ...
7:20 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday) arrive at Detroit ... Montreal ... Suspension Bridge ... Albany ... New York ... Boston ...
Cincinnati Trains, via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M. Mail Train, 4:00 P. M. Fast Express arrive in Chicago at 7:00 A. M. Fast Express, and 12:45 Night Mail Train.
The 4:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
Sleeping Cars ... on all night trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House), Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at
6:00 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays).
6:10 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays).
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCIN. NATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago.
D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
R. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express and Mail leave at 9:00 A. M., and arrive at 5:20 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Night Express leaves at 9:15 P. M., Saturday excepted; arrive at 6:15 A. M., Mondays excepted.
Joliet Accommodation 4:00 P. M., Sundays excepted.
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows:
10:00 A. M. and 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M. and 4:40 A. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:55 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:35 A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 4th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows, (Sundays excepted):
8:45 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 9:00 A. M., and 11:15 P. M., for Dixon, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 8:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 9:00 A. M., (Sundays excepted), arrives at 9:45 P. M.; (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11:45 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:30 A. M., (Mondays excepted). Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M., (Sundays excepted), arrives at 10:00 A. M., (Sundays excepted).
C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,
With 285 Miles of Double Track,
THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),
FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA
All connecting direct to New York,
Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line, Night Express.
One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,
(443 miles), without change of cars,
VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,
With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.
Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.
NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York, ... or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.
BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON
Good via any of the Boat Lines.
Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.
FREIGHTS.
By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNA. R. R."
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North Street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State Street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
9:30 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, New Albany, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points in Kentucky.
Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.
Time to Cincinnati only 12 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 122 Randolph street, Chicago (under the Sherman House).
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3rd, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:
THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at 9:30 A. M., arriving at Cairo at 1:30 A. M.
This train connects for Peoria, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.
ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 4:00 P. M. for Cairo and Way Stations, arriving at Cairo at 3:45 P. M. next day.
This train on Saturdays will run only to Urbana.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains will leave Chicago | Leave Wood Lawn
[illegible]
For Tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT
Heating and Ventilating Furnace,
For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.
This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in Chicago that a particular notice is not necessary. ... [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 Lasalle street,
BUFFALO ROBES.
[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

MILLERD BROTHERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 41 Water street, New York.
C. D. MILLERD, New York.
E. F. MILLERD,
WM. MILLERD, Milwaukee, Wis.
GEORGE MILLERD, Racine, Wis.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Phelps & Co., ... Dry street, N. Y.; Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; Messrs. ... Brothers, Toledo; Edward Hempstead, Chicago; E. D. Holton, Milwaukee.

W. & D. J. LAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
183½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce. Advances made on consignments.
WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 179 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Just received Prime Cheese, Butter, Cranberries, Apples, &c. All articles of Produce sold on commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, Akin's Building, ... South Water street.
REFER, BY PERMISSION, to Geo. Smith & Co. & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell do.; ... Racine; Wm. L. Brown & Co., New York; ... Boston ...
ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, for the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of
RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.
We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make Cash Advances on property consigned to us for sale, or on shipments to Eastern markets. Office No. 26 South Water street.
Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861.
E. W. RAYMOND,
J. G. WRIGHT,
J. F. WHITNEY.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. They are connected with the house of ... Milwaukee ..., which enables them to offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 21 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.
F. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. J. Y. CLARK.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........154
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to commission.
ALBERT MORSE. H. H. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.
S. SHACKFORD. G. M. HOW.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 97 South Water street. Cash advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment east.
N. C. SHERMAN. J. S. HALL. T. G. M'LAREN.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1864.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.
No. 285 South Water street.......Chicago, Ill.
Sole Agents for Pontiac Mills.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6.....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 189 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. They are connected with the ... Milwaukee house of Nichols, Britt & Co., which gives them superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. C. F. BRITT. H. F. STURGES.

A. PEUGNET
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.
Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,
N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.
P. O. Box 3957.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Sherwood, G. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago; ... New York; ... Liberal advances made on consignments.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 16 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Steam Works, Oswego, N. Y. ... either to Canal or Railroad in wagons or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.
MURRY NELSON. [illegible]

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 23 and 25 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 14 South Water street, Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. E. STOCK.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 South Water street, Chicago, ... give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading, and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street, Chicago.
A. P. CULVER. G. H. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse..........No. 21 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 15 South Water St., Buckingham Building, Post Office Drawer 6317, Chicago. Refer to ... Buckingham & Co. Wm. Marsh, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. ... Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 37 and 39 South Water street.
ALBERT NEELY, J. ... LAWRENCE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
P. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,
General Commission Merchants,
7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.
JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds, No. 5 Steel's Block, South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
WATSON V. COE. WM. H. ... E. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Provisions on Commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
DR. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:
[illegible]

After a successful practice of six years in this city, ... Office, 88 Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
Office 88 ... [illegible]

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO
$1.50 PER DAY.
E. WINE & SON Proprietors.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

THE CITY.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.—A fresh supply of stamped newspaper wrappers has been received at the Post Office.

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY.—A reference to the advertisement of this institution will develop the fact that an advanced class will commence on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., and an elementary class on the 12th.

POLICE MATTERS.—Matters in the Police Court were dull yesterday. A few cases of drunk and disorderly having been disposed of, Patrick Sweeney was arraigned charged with stealing two patent pulley blocks from Willard Linton. The case being a pretty clear one, Patrick was held in $500 to answer the charge.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., pastor of Clark street M. E. Church, will address the Chicago Temperance Legion, on the subject of Temperance, in Edwards Chapel, corner of Halstead and Harrison streets, on Monday evening, Nov. 11th, at 7 1-2 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to be present.

UNION APPLES.—We received, a few days since, from F. S. McCord, Esq., of Vandalia, in this State, a barrel of Union apples, which do honor to the name they bear. Mr. McCord is largely in the fruit trade, and if the barrel he sent us be a sample of his fruit, he will find plenty of customers for all he can cultivate.

PAYMASTER.—Llew. Curry, our faithful correspondent at Cairo, has received the appointment of Paymaster in the gunboat service. His appointment was made at the solicitation of Commodore Foote, the Commander-in-Chief of the Western gunboat fleet, and Mr. Curry's services will be confined to that Department of the service.

DE PASSIO'S CONCERT.—Our citizens will remember the sacred concert, at the Church of the Holy Name, to-night, for the benefit of Mr. A. De Passio. The concert was set for last night, but postponed on account of the reception of Col. Mulligan. It promises to be a fine performance and should be well attended.

SAD.—Many friends will learn with sincere regret the misfortune which occurred to Lieut. George Q. White, of Taylor's battery, in the loss of one of his hands at the sanguinary fight at Belmont on Thursday last. Few young men in Chicago are held in higher esteem. His patriotism, fidelity and valor have been abundantly proved.

PROMPT PAY.—As a matter worthy of record in showing the prompt payment and just settlement of losses by fire, by our home Insurance companies, Messrs. Foster & Jenkinson, looking glass and picture frame manufacturers, No. 124 Clark street, acknowledge the prompt settlement, by the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, of the full damage sustained by them by the fire on the 17th of October last.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire from the third district, at half-past ten o'clock yesterday, was occasioned by a very small fire which broke out in a dwelling house on West Kinzie street, (the fourth district) and which was speedily extinguished by the steamer Island Queen. Loss trifling.

The alarm of fire at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning sent the engines on a long search, from which they returned without finding any cause for it.

Another false alarm came from the fifth district, at about one o'clock this morning, probably caused by the rekindling of a bonfire.

THE NATIONAL ARMORY.—We trust that our citizens will fill Bryant Hall this evening to hear the question of the location of the National Armory discussed. This is a matter in which all Chicagoans should feel a deep interest; and let them manifest that interest by attending the above meeting, and signing the memorial to Congress in favor of its location in our city. Several speakers thoroughly posted upon the subject will address the meeting.

WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.—The Wisconsin Tenth Regiment will arrive in this city from Milwaukee this afternoon, en route for Louisville, Ky. They will proceed thence by way of the Michigan Central and New Albany and Salem Railroads, reaching Louisville Sunday evening. A dispatch from Gov. Randall to G. L. Dunlap, Esq., Superintendent Northwestern Railroad, states that the Eleventh will not leave Madison on account of a delay to-day in paying off the Regiment. It is expected they will leave on Monday or Tuesday.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.—We have received from the publishers—J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia—parts 24 to 37 inclusive of "Chambers's Encyclopædia; a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People." This reprint of Chambers's great work is gotten up in very handsome style, with fine white paper, clear, handsome type, striking illustrations, and is supplied at the low price of 15 cents a part, containing 64 large octavo pages. For sale by O. J. Griffiths, 194 Lake street.

☞ The failure of iron as a remedy in many cases of a bad state of the blood has arisen from the want of a proper preparation. Iron being an important element of the blood, should be given as a medecine when this fluid is impoverished. The chemical combination of iron, sherry wine and perruvian bark, forming bitter wine of iron, assimilates at once with the blood, assists the process of digestion, increases the activity of the liver, and as a tonic is unsurpassed. Prepared only and sold by Smith & Dwyer, Chemists and Druggists, 94 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

THE LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT AT BRYANT & STRATTON'S.—A very attractive and pleasing literary entertainment, complimentary to Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College and Law Department, took place at the College Chapel, on Thurday evening. It included readings, recitations, &c., in which Mr. Campbell, T. S. Fitch, Col. Wm. B. Snowhook, John J. Dechan, D. W. Whittle, Professor Booth of the Chicago Law University, Junius Simmons, and others, took part. The exercises developed careful study and excellent taste and judgment on the part of these gentlemen, and their efforts commanded the hearty applause of the audience. The speaking was interspersed with some very good music by Mr. E. T. Ward.

"CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONS."—A course of lectures on the above general topic is to be given at the First Baptist Church, commencing on the second Tuesday in November. The special subjects are assigned as follows: Paris and the French, Dr. Everts; Ireland and the Irish, J. W. Sheahan, Esq.; Switzerland, Prof. F. W. Fisk; Germany and the Germans, Prof. A. H. Mixer; Scotland and the Scotch, Dr. Boyd; England and the English, Rev James Dixon; Americanisms, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey.

The proceeds of the Lectures are to be given to the Ladies' Baptist Education Society, to aid young men studying for the ministry in the University of Chicago. Tickets *one dollar* for the course; twenty-five cents *single lecture*.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.—An interesting case was in hearing yesterday, before the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Drummond, growing out of the currency troubles. It is that of William M. Newell and others against the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and is the first case which has reached the United States Court. The action is based on certificate of deposit issued by defendants, bearing date February 25th, 1861, for the sum of $[illegible], Illinois currency, payable in like funds. Demand was made for payment on the first day of June last, and the defendants tendered notes of the Bank of Benton, and Garden State and Alliance Banks, all of them at that date selling for about fifty-five cents on the dollar. These were declined and the suit was commenced.

The defence made the following points:

First, That Illinois currency does not mean par funds, but any Illinois bank notes.

Second, That the word "currency" has this meaning, by force of custom and usage, in this city; and, therefore,

Third, That upon the presentment of the certificate, and demand for payment, the tender of the notes of the Bank of Benton, Garden State and Alliance Banks, was a compliance with their contract.

The plaintiffs denied the truth of all these points, and insisted that Illinois currency meant funds current in the State, and no [illegible] that is, gold and silver, or bank notes at par.

The Court ruled for the defendants, instructing the jury that "currency" means par funds or bank notes worth the amount represented upon their face. The case was then given to the jury with instructions to return a sealed verdict.

RECEPTION OF COL. MULLIGAN.

Honors to the Defender of Lexington.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT JOLIET.

Speech of Col. Mulligan.

THE RECEPTION IN THE CITY.

Speeches at the Tremont House.

Incidents of the Occasion, &c.

THE DEPARTURE.

In pursuance of the programme laid out on Thursday night by the various committees appointed to superintend the reception of Col. Mulligan, upon the occasion of his return from the seat of war in Missouri, a special train of five coaches left the Union Depot, on West Madison street, yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, to meet the regular train upon which Col. Mulligan was a passenger, at Joliet. The coaches were densely crowded with members of the Common Council, the Board of Trade, the clergy, judges, officers, and privates of the Irish Brigade and other regiments and a large number of citizens, amounting in all to nearly six hundred persons. The train left an hour behind time, but made a quick run to Joliet, leaving an intermission of an hour and a half at that place before the arrival of the other train which was due a few minutes before eight o'clock. The intermission was devoted to the procuring of supper, which taxed to their utmost the inns of that rocky city.

In the meantime, the citizens turned out *en masse*—men, women and children—occupying every inch of the depot grounds, the roof and portices of the depot, and the windows of adjoining buildings. The Joliet band entertained the crowd with patriotic airs while the Chicago delegation were discussing their suppers. After supper, the Committee held an extempore meeting, and appointed Hon. I. N. Arnold, Thomas Hoyne, Michael Keeley, Hon. J. M. Wilson, Hon. Van H. Higgins, B. G. Caulfield, Dr. Daniel Brainard, and Michael Brennan, a committee to wait upon Col. Mulligan from the cars to the depot platform. The delegation then adjourned to the depot, headed by the Light Guard Band, whose splendid music elicited continued applause along the march.

SCENES AT THE DEPOT.

The delegation arrived at the depot about eight o'clock, and a few minutes after the head light of the approaching train came in sight. A huge bonfire was kindled, the band struck up patriotic airs, and the immense crowd surged towards the track and greeted the train as it came in with cheer upon cheer. The crowd continued to press up, jumped upon the platform and clung to the windows, calling for Col. Mulligan. To the oft reiterated question, "Is Col. Mulligan aboard?" the passengers replied in the affirmative. His appearance upon the platform of the rear car soon answered the question, and as he lifted his hat from his head, the wildest excitement prevailed. Cheer upon cheer rent the air. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved. Strains of martial music pierced the din. The immense mass of people crowded up to the cars, crushing, jamming, pushing and trampling upon each other regardless of personal consequences.

The Committee who had pressed forward to escort the Colonel to the platform were pushed out of sight, and found it impossible to perform their duty. Father Butler, the Chaplain of the Irish Brigade, who was present at the siege of Lexington, forced his way through the crowd, sprang upon the platform, and threw his arms around the Colonel. The latter returned the embrace. Neither could speak, but their tearful eyes manifested the heartiness and cordiality of the greeting. As the Colonel stepped from the platform, hundreds of arms were outstretched, and a general hand shaking and embracing ensued which lasted for several minutes. To move through the dense crowd was impossible. One might have tried as well to walk through a stone wall. Remonstrance, entreaty and command were in vain, and it was not until some of the officers of the Brigade had drawn their swords and forced the crowd back that anything like a passage was effected.

At this juncture, two herculean privates of the Brigade seized him bodily and elevated him upon their shoulders, the crowd closing up and cheering vehemently. An attempt was made to get upon the platform, but in ascending the stairs the bearers stumbled and fell, carrying the Colonel down with them. In an instant he was up again, and the crowd gave way until he had reached the platform. A space was cleared, and as he again bared his head, a stentorian voice in the crowd proposed "three cheers for Colonel Mulligan, the gallant defender of Lexington." Three cheers were given, and thrice repeated, and re-echoed from housetops and windows caught up here and again repeated, until they died away in the extreme distance.

E. VanBuren, Esq., of this city, then approached the Colonel, and, after warmly shaking hands with him, spoke as follows:

MR. VAN BUREN'S SPEECH.

Col. Mulligan:—I have been deputed by a Committee of your fellow citizens to welcome you upon the occasion of your return to Chicago; and, sir, I perform this duty with feelings of no ordinary emotion. When traitorous hands, in violation of the Constitution and the laws, in violation of all that we hold sacred and dear, assailed the national flag, no sooner had the news been wafted to us upon the wings of lightning than you forsook the emoluments of your profession and the quiet and comfort of domestic life, to engage in the service of your country. The noble daring and matchless valor you displayed at Lexington are already written upon the historic pages of these eventful times. [Loud and long continued cheering]

To you, sir, are we indebted for an eminent example of lofty patriotism; for gathering around you a band of true hearts, who after fighting ten times their number for three days and three nights, cut off from a supply of the necessities of nature, all ammunition expended, still rallied around their flag with you and only surrendered when it became an imperative and unavoidable necessity. You were not conquered; you were not subdued. You left that well contested field covered with glory. The memory of the ill-fated day of Manassas is lost in the halo of glory which surrounds the seige of Lexington. The eminent services you have rendered cannot be forgotten while patriotism and love of country yet linger in the human heart. A long future of usefulness to your country and glory to yourself awaits you.

At the conclusion of Mr. Van Buren's speech, the Light Guard Band played the "Star Spangled Banner" with thrilling effect, the immense crowd accompanying in chorus and ending with cheer upon cheer as Col. Mulligan stepped forward, deeply agitated, and unable for a few minutes to speak. The clamor finally abated and the Colonel replied in a clear, firm voice substantially as follows:

COL. MULLIGAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman of the Committee and Fellow-citizens: I feel profoundly sensible of the honor Chicago has conferred upon me, and I am deeply impressed, that she, the great city of the Northwest, has risen in all her wealth and dignity and power, to honor me, one of the humblest of her children. I am not vain enough to accept this ovation as a personal compliment, but to lay it at the feet of those gallant men who with hearts of steel and arms of iron stood by me at Lexington in the defence of that cause which is embalmed in the hearts of all men who stand true to the Constitution and the laws, and the traditions which have been handed down from their fathers.

I can simply say for myself and my command, that we, one and all, will anxiously await that day when we can again stand together in our own loved Irish Brigade with our faces set against rebellion, and towards Missouri. I hope that day is not far off, when I may again unfurl that flag entrusted to my keeping and plant it upon some height as dangerous as Lexington. For my companions, I can pledge you, sir, that while the Constitution is violated, while laws are broken, while rebellion flaunts its banners, no man of them will rest until the last blow is struck which shall restore our united nationality.

I can only add to beg you to remember those shattered men who only a few hours ago in the hospitals, earnestly desired to hobble back to the battle-field and meet the enemy under the officers of the Irish Brigade.

I thank you, gentlemen of the Committee and citizens of Chicago, that you think I have done some honor to that flag which was the pride of my boyhood and the glory of my manhood, and which I shall ever revere and hold sacred until death; that flag, consecrated with the blood of the gallant Lyon and that noble man who fell at Edwards Ferry, at the head of his columns with lionhearted courage and with all the dignity of a Roman Senator. I thank you again, gentlemen, and am deeply obliged for the honor you confer upon me.

Col. Mulligan closed amid a perfect whirlwind of applause, and after receiving the congratulations of his friends and a renewal of the hand-shaking which had greeted him upon his arrival, again gained the cars and joined his family who accompanied him upon the journey. A rush was made for the cars, which started without any signal, thereby leaving a number of unfortunates to spend the night in Joliet.

After the train had started, he was visited by his officers, whom he warmly received and with each of whom he exchanged words of congratulation. The scene at Joliet was but a counterpart of what occurred throughout the entire trip from St. Louis. At every station along the road he was called out and enthusiastically cheered. The same ovation awaited him after leaving Joliet. At Lockport and Athens huge bonfires were burning, and the crowds cheered lustily as the train swept by.

The train arrived at Chicago about ten o'clock. Thousands of people had gathered in the depot grounds and swarmed in the adjacent streets for a distance of several blocks. As the train neared the depot a signal rocket flamed through the air, and upon that instant cannon boomed a noisy welcome; the bands struck up patriotic airs; the immense procession waved their torches, which turned night into day and set the sky aglow with lurid light; deafening cheers, again and again repeated, rent the air. The scene beggars description. Probably no man ever received such a spontaneous and triumphant welcome to this city or was ever greeted by such a vast assemblage. The quiet, modest civilian who left us a few months ago suddenly found himself the cynosure of all eyes, the recipient of plaudits and praises, enough to turn the head of any person with a moderate degree even of egotism. The subject of all these demonstrations, however, bore his honors meekly and with becoming modesty.

At the cars, he was met by Col. J. H. Tucker who escorted him to a barouche drawn by four white horses, in which he took his seat and rode, waving his hat in response to the cheers of the crowd who thronged about the carriage, to his place in the procession, which moved to the Tremont House amid continued cheering and welcome from thousands upon thousands of people who almost blocked up the streets upon the line of march.

THE ESCORT.

The procession was then formed, and started in the following order:

Light Guard Band.

Escort of cavalry, from Colonel Brackett's Regiment, under command of Major Sickles, with band.

Barouche, drawn by four white horses, containing Colonel Mulligan, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Dr. Butler, Stephen Clare of the Board of Trade, with the Ellsworth Zouaves forming guard around it.

Carriages containing members of the Common Council and other Municipal Officers.

Members of the Irish Brigade.

Delegation of citizens, forming Committee of Reception at Joliet.

Civic societies and citizens.

Members of the Fire Department with apparatus.

The procession moved down Canal street to Van Buren, thence east to Clark street, south to Madison, west on Madison to Michigan avenue, thence north to Lake street, and to the Tremont House.

All along the line of march the reception was most enthusiastic and flattering. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the sidewalks were crowded, while about the Tremont House a dense throng was gathered, anxious to catch a sight of the "Hero of Lexington." Transparencies and flags welcomed the "Brave Defender of Lexington," salutes, bonfires and rockets did their part in the programme, and cheer upon cheer followed the whole line of march.

Arrived at the Tremont House, Col. Mulligan was escorted to the balcony by Col. Tucker, where, after nine hearty cheers from the assemblage, Mr. B. F. Ayer addressed Col. Mulligan substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. AYER.

Col. Mulligan—At a recent meeting of the Common Council of this city, a resolution was unanimously adopted to extend to you a public reception on your return home, and the Mayor was instructed to tender to you the hospitalities of the city. Much do I regret that the Mayor is to-night unavoidably absent, and that as his representative, and as chairman of the Executive Committee of the city, I bid you a warm and hearty welcome. This hearty applause of the assemblage before you meets the earnest co-operation of all our citizens, and as evidence of it, I refer you to the vast numbers now here, at this late hour, to congratulate you upon your safe return home. Your career has been a brief one, but illustrated by a glorious devotion to the service of your country. You have passed through trying scenes and exhibited qualities which win the hearts of all. Your intrepidity has gained that enthusiastic applause which always awaits brave deeds. From the time of your departure with your gallant Brigade, our citizens watched your career with intense interest. They sympathized with you in your reverses; gloried in the resolution with which, for nine days, you combatted such overwhelming odds; rejoiced to hear that you had escaped unharmed; and still more that you had chosen rather to remain a prisoner than accept your liberty and remain inactive in this hour of peril. You have been long and well known among us. Your irreproachable conduct and modest deportment in private life had won our esteem; your recent exploits have gone deeper into the hearts of our citizens. Accept this spontaneous out breaking of the people, in part compensation for the many labors, trials, and privations you have undergone.

The enthusiasm of the crowd here broke out in more cheers, after which Col. Mulligan replied as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. MULLIGAN.

How deeply and profoundly I am impressed with this honor, let my future conduct determine. It stirs me with a deep emotion. I take it as intended, not for myself, but that I may tender it to those brave men who, with arms that never failed and hearts that never faltered, hedged me round for those nine wild, trying days at Lexington. I take it that I may tender it to the brave Major Moore; to the gallant Lieut. Col. Quirk; to the chivalric Capt. Moriarty, that brave old soldier, who laid down the sword in the trenches for the scalpel in the hospital, and the scalpel again for the sword, to wield it bravely in the trenches till the last moment; to that noble Captain Montgomery, who, when I ordered him on the bloodiest charge of the battle, drew up his company in readiness, four deep; and as I said to them, "Men of the Brigade, you must take that hospital," there stood Capt. Gleason, pale as marble—pale, not with fear, but from sickness—ready to meet death at any moment; to the gallant Fitzgerald, worthy of the name of the illustrious Edward; and to all who have lain with me upon the steel and flinty couch of war, and personally offer it to those brave hearts. I was besieged at Lexington, but never so besieged as now, and coming as I do from the land of Price and of "Dixie," such a welcome is indeed pleasant, as it is again to stand in the land of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." Coming, too, as I do, with the experience gained in those trying hours, I pledge myself and the whole Irish Brigade that while there is a fireside here threatened, or a home endangered, their lives will cheerfully be given in defence of that fireside and home. I am for the Union now, and for the Union until death, and in conclusion, let me say, that when I again meet you, I hope it will be at the head of my old Brigade, with my face set towards Missouri and against rebellion.

The conclusion of Col. Mulligan's speech was the signal for renewed applause. Both speeches were listened to very quietly, Col. Mulligan's only interrupted by cheering at his mention of the names of his brave comrades.

He was then taken in charge by Mr. Drake, of the Tremont House, and quickly conducted to his room, after which the vast crowd quietly dispersed.

Col. Mulligan was accompanied by his wife, child, and mother-in-law. He was dressed in plain citizen's dress, and from his personal appearance, has borne the arduous duties of his position and his privations of captivity with unusual equanimity. He looks in the very best of health, and although fatigued with his journey, and worn with the excitement consequent upon the continual welcomes at every station from Springfield to Chicago, he acquitted himself admirably. His gallantry upon the field of action, and his well-directed and indomitable efforts in the cause of Freedom merited the respect and honors, if not the worship, which were showered upon him. The affair was most creditably arranged and excellently carried out, and reflected much credit upon the committees who had it in charge. We understand that Colonel Mulligan, after spending a few days in visiting his friends, will immediately set about the organization of a new regiment. We trust that his efforts will be speedily and successfully rewarded in the creation of a new regiment equal to the Irish Brigade. His services are too invaluable to allow of his long remaining inactive.

Douglas Monument Association.

An adjourned meeting of citizens was held at the Tremont House last evening to consider the proposition to erect a monument in honor of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

On motion, Hon. W. B. Scates was chosen Chairman, and W. C. Goudy, Secretary.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to report a plan of organization, reported the draft of a plan for an incorporation under the general law, approved February 21, 1859.

Mr. Alcott and Prof. McChesney submitted a plan of the Trustees of Chicago University to erect the centre building of that institution, to be called "Douglas Hall," with a monumental tower, having a vault for the remains of the deceased, and a statue, to be located in a niche over the main entrance.

Mr. Volk submitted articles of association for an organization for temporary action, to be hereafter incorporated.

The report of the committee was laid upon the table, and the articles of association submitted by Mr. Volk were considered by sections and adopted.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to prepare the articles for signature, and procuring signatures thereto, and calling meeting to elect Trustees.

The meeting then adjourned.

Home for the Friendless.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers at the Home for the Friendless, on Wednesday Nov. 6th, the following ladies were appointed a committee to assist in the coming festival:

COMMITTEE OF CONTROL.

Mrs. A. M. Hoge, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Mark Skinner.

COMMITTEE FROM THE NORTH SIDE.

Mrs. Goudy, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Dr. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Miss Spencer, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Francis Bradley, Mrs. Arnot, Mrs. Grovenor, Misses Forsyth, Mrs. Fowler.

COMMITTEE FROM THE WEST SIDE.

Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Culver, Mrs. N. M. Simonds, Mrs. Canfield.

COMMITTEE FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

Mrs. Van H. Higgins, Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Van Avery, Mrs. Wm. Blair, Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Farnham, Miss Van Winkle, Mrs. Dr. Andrews, Mrs. Hawk, Miss DeLoine, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Ranney, Mrs. Norcross, Mrs. Pitkin, and others.

COMMITTEE TO RECEIVE GOODS FOR FANCY TABLES.

Mrs. Carver, South Div. Mrs. Dole, North Div. Mrs. Haines, West Div.

COMMITTEE TO RECEIVE REFRESHMENTS.

Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, South Div. Mrs. Hoge, North Div., Mrs. Haines, West Div.

PERSONAL.—We note the following among the arrivals at the Sherman House: Wm. H. Bushnell, Esq., New York; Thos. Romeyn, Esq, Detroit; W. H. Boyer, Esq., Philadelphia; Mr. H. S. Sheldon, Connecticut; S. A. Badger, Esq., Boston; E. A. McMain, Tennessee; Major H. F. Sickles, 9th Ill. Cavalry; Lieut. Delong, U. S. A.; Lieut. Huntington, 4th U. S. Artillery; Mr. O. J. Chandler, New York; John Macken, Esq., Philadelphia; D. C. List, Esq., Wheeling, Va; E. S. Wilcox, 53d Ill. Regiment; O. S. Williams, Esq., New York; Dr. Chas. Osgood, Norwich, Conn.; J. C. Proctor, Esq., New York; A. C. Pulling, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; D. R. Williams, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We were informed yesterday of an incident connected with the boiler explosion on Saturday last, which has hitherto escaped our notice, and is a remarkable instance of providential escapes. Frederick Horne, foreman in the spice department, was leaving the engine room at the time of the explosion, and was blown across an alley into the roasting room, a distance of several feet. He escaped by crawling upon his hands and knees from the rubbish, through the blinding steam, without receiving even a single scratch.

PERSONAL.—We learn from the St. Louis *Democrat* that J. Edward Wilkins, Esq., for many years past the British Consul in this city, is about to remove his office to St. Louis. Mr. Wilkins arrived in St. Louis on Wednesday last, announced to the Provost Marshal his intention of moving to St. Louis, and left for Cairo the following evening.

☞ The committees of ladies connected with the late fair and festival for the benefit of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, are requested to meet at Mrs. Franklin's, Washington street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

By order of the Board of Managers.
MRS. H. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters are detained in the Chicago Post Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., on Monday next, unless called for before that time:—

Miss F M Bigelow, Chicago, Ill.
Holiday & Reed, Kankakee, Ill.
John Daley, Caledonia, Ill.
D Kuhner, Freeport, Ill.
J W Davis, Dixon, Ill.
Miss E R Turner, Watertown, Wis.
Edward Hall, Delevan, Wis.
Zug & Painter, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robert Hague, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J J Cisco, New York.
Mrs. W D Perrin, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Cong'l Investigating Com., Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mary McGraw, " "
Col. Webb, " "
Dr. Gurnsey, " "
Joseph Galeitner, " "
John E Smith, " "
Saml J P Wright, Gilmore, Ill.
S V Malcomb, Morris, Ill.
Major R M Hough, Sedalia, Mo.
D H McDonald, Marion, Iowa.
D W Soets, Milwaukee, Wis.
D Eastman, Port Hope, Wis.
Mrs Eliza McLeod, Mackinaw, Mich.
W Scott, Tiffin, Ohio.
Wm B Cogger, Brooklyn, W I.

Letters under old stamps, not recognized in prepayment of postage.

S S Streeter, Chicago, Ill.
David Espp, " "
Maxwell & Getty, Bloomington, Ill.
L H Bryant, Dean's Corners, Ill.
Miss Rosana Shoemaker, Bluffville, Ill.
Jas Kennady, Argo, Ill.
W H Balcom, " "
J H Carpenter, " "
W H Burnett, Milligeville, Ill.
Miss D M Bush, Warren, Ill.
Ferdinand Schmidt, Blue Island, Ill.
Mrs Danl Mason, Galesburgh, Ill.
Rufus Howe, Dexterville, Wis.
John Barnes, Beloit, " "
A R Colvin, Omaha City, N. T.
W W Kempton, North Adams, Mich.
L S Burke, Detroit, "
Mrs Anna L Derveese, Evansville, Ind.
W O Brown, Buffalo, N Y.
Mrs F H Root, Buffalo, N Y.
Henry C Porter, Sheffield, N Y.
Mrs Geo Brown, Akron, "
Mrs H W Fuller, Cambridge, Mass.
A R Colvin, Galesburg, Va.
Hubbard & Hunt, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs Mary Salem, Canton, "
W W Cole, Madison, Wis.
John M Jilton, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Charlotte Blate, " "
Mrs B H Fairchild, Battle Creek, Mich.
Miss Belinda J Thomas, Pleasant Hill, Ind.
Wm Bell, Fort Wayne, "
Vincenzo Aruda, Cincinnati, Ohio.
R M DeWitt, N Y city.
Lieut L H Briggs Buffalo, N.Y.
Warren Bros, " "
John Dixon, Lisbon Centre, N. Y.

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 115 Randolph street. [oct. 8-2m]

☞ Exchange on New York and England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, etc.
KADEIS, ALEXANDER & Co.,
no6 6t 53 Clark st., Sherman House Block.

☞ Who ever heard of Downer's Kerosene exploding? No one. Why then do you buy the cheap carbon oils which are sold for kerosene? Better pay ten cents a gallon more and get an article which you know is safe.

Who has kept Downer's Kerosene for the last three years? and who is the only agent in Chicago for his oil? Everybody knows it is Noble at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 175 Lake street. nov5-6t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

North Baptist Church, corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets. Preaching to-morrow, morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. A. A. Kendrick. Monthly concert of the Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock, a. m. General exercises by the school and addresses by friends. Prayer meeting at 6½ p. m. All are invited to attend the services of the Church and Sabbath School.

—South Presbyterian Church, corner of Edina Place and Jackson street. Preaching in this church to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at half past ten, by the Rev. Dr. Halsey.

—Protestant Episcopal Free Church. Divine service, 10½ a. m., 7½ p. m., corner of Indiana and Franklin streets. Strangers invited.
E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

—Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, to-morrow, (Sabbath, Nov. 10,) at 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m. Seats free.

MARRIED.

At the First Presbyterian Church, in this city, Nov. 7, by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Mr. ALEX. F. MOORE to Miss FANNIE E. SILVEY, daughter of Edward Silvey, Esq., all of this city.

At the residence of the bride, in this city, Nov. 7, by Rev. S. M. Osgood, Mr. HARVEY HASTINGS to Miss ALMIRA C. JOHNSTON, all of Chicago.

☞ Evening Journal please copy.

In Berlin, Bremen Co., Ill., Nov. 4, by Rev. Darius Gore, of Lamoille, Mr. C. C. ROBINSON to Miss ABBY M. CUMMINGS.

At New Hartford, N. Y., by Rev. Chas. W. Hayes, Hon. HENRY L. RUCKER, of Chicago, to Mrs. MARIA H. KELLOGG, of the former place.

DIED:

In this city, Nov. 7, of apoplexy, ALMIRA, wife of N. Rising, aged 49 years.

Funeral to-day (Saturday), at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence [illegible] Fourth Avenue. Friends are invited to attend.

In this city, Nov. 8, of heart disease, JOSEPH WILDE, Sen., aged [illegible] years.

Funeral Sunday, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, 26 South Peoria street.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE Agency for
AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES.
Prices, $40, $65, and $200.
—ALSO—
PARK'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST,
Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons.
Price, $21.00.
Orders by Mail, or Express, will receive prompt attention.
BOWEN BROS.,
no8 74 and 76 Lake Street.

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of
BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS,
will find them by applying to J. L. PATTERSON, Purchasing Agent, I. C. R. R. Office, Room No. 5, third story Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
Conducted by the Spanish Government.
[illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1861.

The money market remained in all respects precisely as yesterday. Reliable business paper to an almost unlimited amount would be gladly taken, and the only complaint was of a want of ways to employ funds safely and profitably. New York exchange is working closer; but most of the leading banks still sell to customers at ½ per cent. premium. Some charge ⅜@½, and these are the rates to outsiders. There was very little sold outside the banks to-day. The buying price is nominal at par@⅛—about ⅛ being the utmost figure.

There is not much call for gold. The banks that sell exchange to customers at ½, charge ⅜ for gold, while others charge ½@1 per cent. premium.

STATE BANK OF IOWA.—We publish below the monthly statements of two of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa. Our commercial readers will notice at a glance how strong a position they occupy. In both cases the specie reserve is considerably larger than the entire amount of their circulation. So long as the branches of the Iowa State Bank can make such reports, and they are as now in the hands of capable, honest men, the public will give them their confidence.

Had not radical defects existed in the charter of the proposed "Union Bank of Illinois," and had it been in the hands of honest and real capitalists, the people at the last election would have given it a cordial support. The time for wild-cat banking in Illinois, it is to be hoped, is clean gone forever. We trust our Constitutional Convention will enact that no banking law shall be passed unless it be a copy of the banking law of the State of Louisiana—universally admitted to be far better than similar laws in any other State in the Union. With such a law the wealth of Illinois would in one, or at most two decades, be second only to that of New York. Will those who are to frame our organic law embalm their names in blessings by forbidding all except the Louisiana law?

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.—The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending Oct. 26th, 1861:

From Passengers	$34,392.01
From Merchandise and Live Stock	65,174.39
From Parcels, Mails, and Sundries	4,375.38
Total	$93,941.68
Week ending Oct. 26th, last year	80,102.58
Increase	$13,839.10

MONTHLY ABSTRACT of the assets, liabilities and condition of the State Bank of Iowa, Merchants' Branch, at Davenport, for Monday, Nov. 4, 1861:

ASSETS.

Safety Fund	$11,000 00
Specie	69,229 30
Notes of other Banks	32,077 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	68,683 94
Funds in transitu	1,028 91
State Bonds	19,035 94
State Warrants	1,192 20
State of Iowa	18,563 36
Bank Stock	2,590 00
Notes and Bills Discounted	73,180 27
Personal Property	1,019 00
Real Estate	690 46
	$298,211 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$45,540 00
Notes in Circulation	59,437 00
Due to Bank and Bankers	5,204 44
Deposits	186,375 96
Surplus	1,653 98
	$298,211 38

G. L. DAVENPORT, President.
B. B. WOODWARD, Cashier.

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENT OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, BRANCH BANK, NOV. 4, 1861.

ASSETS.

Safety Fund	$30,339.65
Specie	160,298 18
Notes of other Banks	56,534 00
Other cash items	972 66
Due from other Banks	99,968 01
Notes and Bills discounted	110,942.53
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	10,000 00
Stocks	12,760.00
Total	$411,815.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$90,800 00
Notes in Circulation	137,901 00
Due to other Banks and Bankers	6,305 66
Due Depositors	141,248.21
Contingent Fund	3,750.00
Semi-Annual dividend payable 20th	3,750.00
Surplus	18,060.15
Total	$411,815.02

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Pres.
F. W. BROOKS, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says: The money market was unchanged yesterday in any essential respect. The offerings of produce bills were unusually light, as there were no vessels in port, and no means of making shipments, and exchange was of course firm at the current rates.

There is, however, a very large fleet of vessels on the way up that have passed Detroit, and with favorable weather, we may expect more liberal shipments next week.

Gold was scarce yesterday, and held firmly by those who had any at 2½ cent premium.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, November 8, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79	79
Galena	70	70
Rock Island	53¾	53
Burlington & Quincy	65¾	65¾
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	39¾	39½
Michigan Southern, (common)	19	19
Cleveland & Toledo	36½	36¾
Hudson River	40	40
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43	43
Missouri 6s	43½	43¾
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market, 1st board firm, 2d board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	1000	18750	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R.R.	1798	21710	3453	....	691	39
R. I. R. R.	870	11900	....	....	550	....
Ill. C. R. R.	1879	4550	15090	700	709	....
C., B. & Q. R.	1214	13541	9660	1237	1027	....
N. W. R. R.	1704	7794	....	....	357	....
A. & St. L. R.R	87	2100	4900	....	790	....
Total	6547	75595	56353	1937	4595	39

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed bu.	Hides lbs	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes bu.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R.R.	420	1930	6049	....	28	143
R. I. R. R.	139	....	18960	....	22	....
Ill. C. R. R.	250	....	14938	....	45	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1716	7890	14863	....	355	....
N. W. R. R.	....	....	12963	1340	....	....
A. & St. L. R.R	750	4160	14800	....	17	....
Total	3395	13980	93564	1340	467	143

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Oswego	....	....	33200	....	....	....
To Colingw'd	....	....	....	....	9100	....
Total	....	....	33200	....	9100	....

There is still a good speculative demand for Breadstuffs, and the leading markets are firm.

The inquiry for wheat was not quite so active as yesterday, but holders were firm, and an advance of ¼@1c ℔ bushel was gained—with sales of about 85,000 bushels, at 79c for No. 1 Red; 74c for No. 2 Red; 71@73c for No 1 Spring; and 66@67½c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing with less buoyancy.

The scarcity of propellers, and the consequent difficulty of shipping flour, rendered the market dull—only about 1500 brls having changed hands, at $3.70@4.15 for medium to choice Spring extras. Winter wheat brands were almost entirely neglected.

Corn was in fair request, and the market was a shade better—with sales of about 100,000 bushels at 23@23½c for Canal Mixed afloat and 21¾@22½c for mixed in store.

Oats were quiet, with light sales at 15c for No. 1 in store, and 16c afloat. Rye was in good demand and steady at 31c. Barley was dull. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Highwines were in good demand and steady at 14c.

The Provision market yet remains dull. Mess Pork is held at $11.00, but there is no demand at over $10.00. Lard is steady at 7c, with sales of 100 trcs prime Leaf at that price.

The Live Stock market continues tolerably brisk. Beef Cattle were steady at $2.00@3.50. The supply of Hogs, however, is much greater than the demand, and we note a decline of 10c ℔ 100 lbs—the sales ranging from $2.50@2.70.

Freights continue inactive. This afternoon a fleet of vessels came into port, but the engagements were light, at 12@13c for Corn to Buffalo, and 19c to Oswego.

Heavy Sales of Wheat in New York.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of Tuesday contains the following:

Yesterday a larger quantity of wheat changed hands in New York than on any other day since this market has been opened. The amount sold is stated on the street at about six millions of bushels, and most of the purchases, it is said, were for English account. One firm is reported to have bought two million bushels to fill British orders.

The receipts of grain here continue very heavy. Yesterday 4,400,000 bushels of wheat were received at this port; and the railroads and canals are crowded to their utmost capacity.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

FREIGHTS—Dull. Schr Craig, corn to Buffalo at 13c; bark Ravenna, corn, at 13c; schr Bermuda, wheat to Oswego at 19c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,547 brls. Market dull. Sales—50 brls "Illinois Mills" white winter, at $4.50 del; 90 brls "Commercial," 90 brls "Uri's Premium," 100 brls "Island xxx," 100 brls "Eldorado," and 200 brls good extras, at $4.00 del; 100 brls "Lillian" at $4.10 del; 200 brls good extra at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Loch Leven," 100 brls "Ohio State" at $3.90 del; 200 brls "Oak Grove" at $3.75 del; 80 brls "Western" super at $3.80 del; 100 brls "Cedar Mills" at $3.70 del; 100 brls "Favorite" choice extra at $4.15 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 75,595 bu; shipped, none. Market advanced 1c per bushel. Sales were: WINTER—3,000 bu No 1 red in store at 79c; 7,000 bu No 2 red in store at 74c; SPRING—3,000 bu No 1 spring at 71c; 19,000 bu do at 71½c; 15,000 bu do at 72c; 3,000 bu No 2 spring in store at 66c; 4,000 bu do at 66½c; 20,000 bu do at 66¾c; 20,000 bu do at 67c; 5,000 bu do at 67½c; 400 bu rejected in store at 58c; 6,000 bu do at 57c.

CORN—Received, 56,353 bu; shipped, 33,200 bu. Market firmer. Sales 28,000 bu canal mixed at 23c afloat; 6,000 bu do at 23½c f o b; 50,000 bu do mixed in store at 22c; 20,000 bu do at 21¾c; 5,000 bu short receipts do at 21¾c.

OATS—Received, 1,937 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 15c; 4,000 bu do at 16c afloat.

RYE—Received, 4,595 bu; shipped, 9,100 bu. Market steady. Sales, 6,000 bu No. 1 in store at 31c; 2,200 bu do at 32c afloat.

BARLEY—Received, 39 bu. Market dull. Sales, 200 bags common at 38c on track; 300 bags do at 42c on track; 100 bags do at 48c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—75 bags choice at $1.40; 19 bags fair at $1.35; 45 bags common at $1.30.

CLOVER SEED—15 bags good at $3.75.

HIGHWINES—In good demand and steady. Sales, 126 bbls at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31@32c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess Beef is nominal at $6.00; Mess Pork held at $11.00—buyers offering $10.00. Lard steady, sales 100 trcs prime Leaf at 7c.

TALLOW—Quiet. Sales, 60 brls city at 7½c.

HIDES—Dry in fair demand and steady; Green salted weak. We quote:—Dry Flint, 13@14c; Green Salted, 6½@6¾c; Kip, 7c.

BEANS—10 bgs. medium quality at $1.35; 20 bgs prime at $1.65.

BUTTER—145 pkgs common at 8½@9c.

EGGS—Fresh, 10½@11c per doz; Limed, 10c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.00@1.25 per doz; Turkeys, 5c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Dull at 18@20c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 1,395 Hogs; 467 Beeves. The supply of Hogs is heavy and the market is 10c lower. Beef Cattle are steady. Sales were:

33 Hogs, averaging	230 lbs at		$2.70
24 "	240 "		2.70
45 "	200 "		2.70
175 "	220 "		[illegible]
65 "	250 "		2.60
94 "	230 "		2.65
200 "	275 "		2.50
54 "	230 "		2.50
35 Beeves, aver'g	1300 "		3.50
46 "	1120 "		2.25
34 "	1150 "		2.35
20 "	1175 "		2.40
20 "	1080 "		2.20
18 "	1000 "		2.00

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 6, 1861.

[From the New York Tribune, of Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,564.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8 @8½
Medium	7 @7½
Ordinary	6 @6½

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 9c.

The general average of the market is 7¼c.

The most of the sales range from 6½@8½c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 3,865.

This is 2,280 head less than last week, and 499 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 3,564 shows 73 head more than the average, and 2,177 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	1,168	Illinois	493
Pennsylvania	95	Kentucky	141
Ohio	1,177	New Jersey	15
Indiana	461	Michigan	84
Canada	70		

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

The fresh arrivals that have come in by the Erie, New Jersey Central, Camden and Amboy and Harlem roads, have swelled the total above 3,560, which is 1,000 more than was counted upon by some of the drovers and cattle brokers yesterday morning, and the natural consequence follows—a depression of prices below the rates current at the opening. Some lots of this stock will sell about as low to day as the same quality sold a week ago, and $2 or $3 a head lower tahn yesterday morning. It will be even worse than that upon some lots that came in this morning, the owners of which, rather than allow a commission to a broker, are selling them on their own account. We once more tell all owners of cattle who are inexperienced at retailing in this market that they cannot sell their own stock and make as much as they would if sold by a broker, who deducts $2.50 a head for commission, and pays the balance in cash. Will owners remember this incontrovertible fact—that they do not pay the commission; it is, nine times out of every ten, paid by the purchaser, who buys on credit. There are, or have been, scallawags among the brokers; but the system upon which the business is conducted gives the owners of stock, as a general thing, several dollars a head more than they would get if there were no cattle brokers, or if they sold exclusively for cash. This is particularly evident to-day—for all the stock could be sold for cash; it will be sold on credit only with hard pushing on the part of the brokers, and by giving credit to some shaky customers. The market winds up very hard.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week 13,380.

The following are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market:

Corn-fed hogs ℔ lb live weight	3¾@4½c.
Distillery fed	3¼@3⅝c.

There has been a great falling off in the receipts, and owing to the state of the weather, a slight decline of prices, but the market to-day is steady, and the demand sufficient to take stock about as fast as it arrives.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead wgt.
First quality corn-fed large size	4 @—	4¾@4½c.
Second quality corn-fed	3¾@4c.	4¼@5c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	4 @4½c.	5 @5½c.
Large size still-fed, fat	3¾@—	4 @—c.
Second quality still-fed fat	3½@—	4½@4¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—FLOUR opened firmer, but with only a moderate inquiry for export and home consumption, and closed dull, holders being a little more disposed to realize. Sales, 19,300 bbls at $5 25@5.55 for rejected; $5 55@5 60 for superfine state; $5.70@5.75 for extra state; $5 80 for choice; $5.55@5.60 for superfine western; $5 70@5.95 for common to medium extra western; $5.90@6.00 for shipping brands extra r. h. o.; $6.10@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour quiet and unchanged. Sales, 750 bbls at $5.55@5.60 for superfine, and $5 70@7 50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3 10@4.15. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Rules firm. Sales, 550 bbls at 21¾@21½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is about 1c better, with a moderate export demand. The decline in freights has imparted additional firmness to the wheat market. Sales 18,300 bu Chicago spring at $1.18@1.22; 6000 very choice northwestern club at $1.23½; 27,000 Racine spring at $1 21½@1.23; 41,000 Milwaukee club at $1.23@1.25; 33,000 amber Iowa at $1.26@1.27, the latter for very choice; 16,000 Canadian club at $1.24; 9100 red state at $1.27@1.33, inside price for spring; 48,000 bushels winter red western at $1.30@1 35; 37,000 bushels amber Michigan at $1 35@1.35½—latter price for small parcels; 4,500 bu mixed Canadian at $1 33 and 31,200 bu white Michigan at $1.40@1.45. Rye quiet and firm at 78@81c. Barley in better demand. Sales 13,000 bu state at 65@66c. Corn about 1c better, with pretty good demand for export and home consumption. Sales 178,000 bu at 62½c for inferior mixed western and 63½@64c for good to prime shipping do, chiefly at inside price. Oats are scarce and firmer at 40@41c for Jersey and 43@43½c for western, Pennsylvania and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet without material change. Sales, 100 brls at $15@15.50 for mess; $9 62½@9.75 for prime. Beef continues steady. Sales, 160 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11@12 for repacked mess, and $13 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef inactive. Beef hams in fair demand. Sales 25 brls prime western at $16. Dressed hogs in good demand at full previous prices, with sales at 5@5⅛c. Cut meats dull and prices in favor of purchasers, with trifling sales at 4½@5c for shoulders and 5c for hams. Bacon in good demand. Sales 100 boxes at 7½c for Cumberland cut and 8c for short ribbed middles. Lard firm with fair demand, chiefly for future delivery, with sales of 850 brls at 8¾@9½c. Butter in good request with better prices. Sales at 8@14c for Ohio, and 13@20 for State. Cheese firmer at 5@7¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw firm at 8@8⅛c for fair to good refining. Sales 400 hhds at 7⅛@8⅛c for Cuba; 7⅛@8⅛c for Porto Rico; and 80 boxes and 45 bags on private terms. Molasses steady with a moderate inquiry. Sales 75 hhds Barbadoes at 34@36c; 10 brls do at 38c; 10 hhds Porto Rico at 49c and by auction 50 hhds do at 30½@33½c, cash.

STOCKS—Quiet but higher. C B & Q 65¾; Mil & P, 2d preferred, 59; C & R I, 53; C & T, 36¾; Mich S gtd, 39½; N Y C, 79; Erie, 33, b, 30; Erie pfd, 58½; Huds, 40; Mich C, 50½; Pac Mail, 98½; I C bonds, 88½; Va 6s, 49; Mo 6s, 43½.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8th.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and firm. Sales 34,000 bus Chicago spring at 90c; 39,000 bus do at 91½c; 6 000 bus Canadian do at 95c; 13,000 bus red winter Wabash at $1.04½; 6,500 bus red winter Ohio at $1.05; 16,000 bus red southern Michigan at $1.07; 5,600 bus red Wabash cleaned at $1.09; 4,400 bus white Canadian at $1.17. Corn closed ½c better; good demand. Sales 27 000 bus at 39½c; 50,000 bus at 40c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 23c on corn, 25c on wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—8,000 brls flour, 157,000 bus wheat, 115,000 bus corn, 4,000 bus barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,000 brls flour, 247,000 bus wheat, 178,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, Nov. 8.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand. Sales last night, 5,700 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 98c; to-day 500 bu winter red Indiana at $1.11; 6,500 bu Chicago spring to arrive on p t. Corn in good demand; sales 11,000 bu Ind to arrive at 47c. Barley dull; sales 5,000 bu Bay Quinte at 50c. Rye unchanged, sales 8,000 bu Canadian at 61c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged on grain. Flour 61c, wheat 20c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—205 brls flour, 124,000 bu wheat, 55,000 bu corn, 1,700 bu barley, 3,000 bu rye, 6,400 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,449 brls flour, 37,000 bu wheat, 15,700 bu corn, 8,200 bu barley, 14,300 bu peas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED..........Nov. 8.

Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 170 brls flour, 40 cords wood, 18 boxes fish, 25 brls apples.
Prop Acme, Hathway, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Cotrell, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, sundries, 26 pks fish.
Bark John Sweeney, Burns, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr Gipsey, Jameson, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 190 m lath.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, St Joseph, 50 cds wood.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Centreville, 800 r r ties.
Schr H Selima, Scoville, St Joseph, 600 r r ties.
Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Phalarope, Harrington, Buffalo.
Schr Nightingale, Sweetland, Buffalo, 200 ton coal.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River, 1,100 m shingles.
Schr West Chester, Burns, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Muskegon, 94 m lumber.
Schr Eli Bates, Ingraham, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Midnight, Drake, Buffalo 1,000 brls salt.
Schr J Grant, Henderson, Buffalo, 1,460 bu salt.
Schr Hero, Busch, South Haven, 30 m lumber, 8 m staves.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc, 66 cds wood.

CLEARED..........Nov. 8

Stmr Planet, Nicholson, Collingwood, 3,924 brls flour, 963 hides, 201 bales broom corn, 30 kegs lard.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn, 2500 brls flour, 50 brls pork.
Prop Acme, Hathway, Buffalo, 17,000 bu whea .
Schr Gipsey, Jameson, Muskegon.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, St Joseph.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Holland.
Schr H Selima, Scovill, St Joseph.
Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Muskegon.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Muskegon.
Schr Hero, Banch, South Haven.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 7.

H Cooley, Dupage, 5250 bu corn.
Central City, La Salle, 4000 bu corn, 6 brls cider, 1000 bu wheat.
Nebraska, Prison, 100 tons earth.
Sultan, Ottawa, 5200 bu corn, 400 lbs household furniture
Amazonia, Morris, 4000 bu corn.
G C Morton, La Salle, 5200 bu corn.
W H Brown, Lockport, 400 lbs castings, 30 c yds ruble stone.

CLEARED..........Nov. 7.

Curlew, LaSalle, 74,180 ft lumber, 65 m lath.
L C Campbell, LaSalle, 81,779 ft lumber, 51 m shingles, 300 cedar posts, 454 brls salt, 2 brls cement.
America, LaSalle, 16 m lumber, 6000ft siding, 300 m shingles, 350 brls salt.
Union, LaSalle, 90 brls salt, 6000 lbs mdse.
Alice, LaSalle, 79 m ft lumber.
Planet, LaSalle, 81,119 ft lumber.
Queen City, LaSalle, 7 m lumber, 40 m shingles, 1,811 lbs mdse, 2,484 lbs nails, 5 brls vinegar.
Angola, LaSalle, 1,000 brls salt.
Bay State, LaSalle, 85,821 ft lumber, 20 m shingles, 20 m lath.
Golden Gate, Ottawa.
A Leach, Joliet, 85,[illegible] lumber, 25 m shingles, 25 m lath.
Mariner, Ottawa, 31,973 ft lumber, 150 brls salt.
Clyde, Seneca, 26 m lumber, 25 m lath.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—Nov. 7.—Up—Steamer Keystone State; props Adriatic, Queen of the Lakes, Baltic; schr Gertrude.

Down—Steamers City of Cleveland, Cleveland; props Susquehanna, Granite State, Pittsburgh, Iowa, Sun; bark Badger State; brigs Hampden, Globe; schrs E B Hubbard, Minnesota, Richard Mott, Charley Hibbard, Return, Muskingum, Kenosha.

THE WRECKS ON LAKE HURON.—The steamer Canadian, from the wrecking expedition on Lake Huron, returned early this morning to this port. The schooner Dardanelles will prove a total loss, and has consequently been abandoned. The tug Oswego remained there to take on board everything of value from the Dardanelles, which [illegible]

[illegible] Capt. J. M. Jones, who has been in service with the expedition, [illegible] the boiler that the Union [illegible] by filling her with [illegible] shattered condition, and it will require a large amount [illegible] to put her in running order.—*Detroit Tribune*.

FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.—The shipping in port to-day, had their flags at half-mast, as a token of respect to the memory of Capt. Henry Hawkins, who was buried to-day.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 44 Water Street, New York,
OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co., and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co's Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three-qr. pipes and cases.
RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.
WHISKEYS—Mecan's Irish and Ramsay's Scotch.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and others, of various grades.
OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS
OVAL CARBON OIL
LAMP CHIMNEYS.
Patented September 1861.
The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons:
1. Because, being of an oval shape, the glass is everywhere equally distant from the flame, so that the draft is stronger and more regular.
2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them.
3. The glass is made largely of Lead and Pearlash, giving a great degree of strength and elasticity. The chimneys which housekeepers have found to be so brittle as to crack even when not in use are invariably made of Lime Glass instead of the Flint Glass, of which ours are manufactured.
Manufacturers and consumers of Carbon Oil, who have felt the magnitude of the obstacle which has existed in the great expense of chimneys, in the way of the universal use of them, have found a remedy in the Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys, which have materially lessened the cost of Carbon Oil Light to those who use them, and increased the consumption of oil consequent upon the lessened expense for chimneys.
Manufactured by
E. D. DITHRIDGE,
At the
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
PITTSBURG, PA.
For sale by POPE & SLOCUM, Agents for the Manufacturer, 128 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 800 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases cured in this city of
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
20 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. ☞ Persons wishing this Instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips in line of rupture, to L. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States. Post Office Box [illegible]. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

PROF. GIRAC, Professor at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced day and evening lessons in French and Italian Languages, and in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Private instructions at his own residence, at the College, or at the residence of the pupils. Terms moderate. Applications at St. Mary's University, corner Wolcott and Superior streets, North Side.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—on plain stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently added. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago.
Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States, Post-Office Box [illegible], Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE
TO THE NEW YORK MARKET.
The subscribers having for the last seventeen years been engaged in the
JOBBING FLOUR TRADE,
In the city of New York, without change of firm, and in uninterrupted credit, and having no house acceptances or business obligations out, respectfully offer their services to parties wishing to dispose of
FLOUR, GRAIN OR PRODUCE
Of any kind (excepting distilled liquors) in the New York market who do not require advances, and who wish their property sold to the best advantage, without forcing to meet drafts upon it. Prompt remittances will be made and account sales forwarded as soon as sales are completed.
From their long experience in the trade and extensive acquaintance with buyers, the undersigned believe they can give entire satisfaction to all parties who entrust property to their charge.
CROMWELL & BIRDSALL,
No. 209 Front Street, N. Y.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO THOMAS MONAHAN, Esq., President of the Fulton Bank, New York; JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., President of the Security Fire Ins. Co., 31 Pine street, New York; [illegible] AKIN & CO., office in Board of Trade Building, Chicago; J. W. TUTTLE, Esq., Western Transportation Company, Chicago.

INSURE YOUR LIVES.—
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTORS
—ARE A—
Sure Preventive Against
BOILER EXPLOSIONS!
Simple, Sure and Effective.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO,
Sole Agents for the West,
181 Lake Street.

JAQUE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY.
A most Exquisit Perfume.
JAQUE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY,
A new and very popular Perfume,
Jaque's Extract of the Pond Lily,
At GALE BROTHER'S,
Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Goods, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S
Manufactured Tobacco.
EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago,
Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

HON DANIEL S DICKINSON,
of New York, will lecture before the
Young Men's Association of Chicago,
IN BRYAN HALL,
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
The 11th instant, upon
"The Condition of the Country."
☞ TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 25 Cents. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES H. HAM,
Chairman Lec. Com. Y. M. A.

FOR MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN,
MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS.
The splendid low-pressure upper-cabin
STEAMER COMET
Will leave her dock, 6 and 8 River street, for above ports, on
MONDAY, Nov. 11th, at 9 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office of Commissary of Subsistence, St. Louis, Mo., November 1st, 1861.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, November 19th, 1861, for furnishing Fresh Beef to the troops at the following Posts, from the termination of the present contracts until April 1st, 1862, viz:
ROLLA, IRONTON, ST. LOUIS, and vicinity, including Benton Barracks, and excluding the Arsenal, PADUCAH, CAPE GIRARDEAU, CAIRO, MOUND CITY, BIRD'S POINT, and Posts in the vicinity of Cairo, and receiving supplies therefrom. JEFFERSON CITY, ST. JOSEPH, TIPTON, HANNIBAL, SEDALIA, BOONVILLE, SYRACUSE, CHILLICOTHE, PACIFIC, and Posts in vicinity, and drawing supplies therefrom.
The beef to be of good and wholesome quality, in quarters with an equal proportion of each (neck and shanks to be excluded) and to be delivered in such quantities as may be from time to time required for the troops, and on such days as may be designated by the [illegible]
[illegible]
T. J. HAINES, Captain and C. S.

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70
PAPER HANGING
Cash Jobbing House
NOW OPENING FOR
FALL TRADE.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Border Curtain Papers,
WINDOW SHADES
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT
FOR CITY TRADE.
☞ The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House Painters.
51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,
House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,
NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers.
Having the three departments of
Paper Ruling,
Printing and
Binding,
Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of
ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,
To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
122 LAKE STREET.

GO TO
STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,
FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
Stationery,
GOLD PENS,
PRINTING,
BOOK BINDING
And every article required in the
OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of
Ruling, Printing or Binding,
And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.
F. MUNSON.
MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to
169 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West.
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kind.
☞ Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

General Notices.

FOUND, on the evening of Nov. 1st, a small Keg, on the corner of Dearborn and Lake streets—supposed to contain the extract of rhubarb. The owner can learn of its whereabouts by calling at 23 South Clark street.

NEW FIGS AND ORANGES, just received.
1000 bbls. Choice Winter Apples, at low figures.
WM. M. HOYT, 89 Lake-st.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A new 1/5 horse power engine, in complete running order, will be sold low, either for cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Tin Plate and Sheet Iron dealers, 199 & 201 Randolph street.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—168 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 168 Dearborn street or addressing MRS. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box [illegible]. REMEMBER that at THIS office every effort is made to supply patrons with superior and reliable help.

PARTNER WANTED—In a safe and legitimate business, with a capital of Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars, where one hundred hundred per cent. profit is guaranteed. Please address, stating where an interview may be had, Post Office Box 3774.

BANK CHARTER WANTED—A gentleman having $30,000 United States Securities, wishes to engage in Banking in some healthy and growing town in Illinois or Wisconsin. Any one having a bank already established and willing to dispose of it reasonably, can find a purchaser by addressing, with full particulars, DANIEL E. JAMES, New York City.

I WILL SELL FOR
$1,000 DOWN,
And $1,500 in three years, with ten per cent. interest,
MY STORE ROOM,
20x60 feet open front, Tin Roof and Basement Cellar. The building is made of the best of brick, and finished in the best of style. The Dwelling is a Square Cottage, four rooms on lower floor, frame. [illegible] South Wheatland, five miles south of Decatur, Ill.

QUERY.—"Why should housekeepers and their servants lose their time and patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble.

CAVALRY COMPANY.—E. M. RAWORTH and D. A. GAGE are enlisting a Cavalry Company, and are filling up rapidly. Men wishing to join this valuable arm of the service had better do so now, for this is positively the last Regiment to be raised from this State. Recruiting office at Berry's Cigar Store, corner of Randolph and Clark streets.

$1500 TO LOAN IN ONE sum, for three or five years,
ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.
J. LEWIS LEE, 22 Clark street

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MARRS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Illinois.
Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, 80 Clark street. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.
All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis.

A MAN IN A THOUSAND.—
DR. H. JAMES,
The Retired Physician, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals he will send, to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and using this remedy, FREE, on receipt of their names, with TWO stamps for return postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO. 225 North Second street, Philadelphia.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.
[illegible]
CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.
E. F. STANLEY, 125 South Water street.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Last night of the engagement of
MR. CHANFRAU,
Who has been received nightly with unbounded applause. He will appear this evening in Three Characters.
[illegible]
SATURDAY, Nov. 9th, will be presented for this night only, the beautiful Drama of
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.
STRAPADO (a Drunken Corporal) [illegible]
Julietta (the Dumb Girl) [illegible]
To be followed by the
GLANCE AT NEW YORK.
Mose [illegible]
To conclude with the successful Drama of [illegible]
[illegible] GREAT APPRECIATIONS [illegible] will soon be produced with new and appropriate scenery.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WASTELL, from the [illegible] Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago [illegible] Schools and Private Families [illegible] the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. WASTELL [illegible] avenue.

ANNIVERSARY BALL OF THE COLUMBIA GROVE NO. 8, UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS. Will be held at the West Market Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th, [illegible] Tickets, 50 cents. Supper [illegible] Great Union Band.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—[illegible] Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every [illegible] Parents only allowed as visitors. [illegible] Office Box 1052.

Wanted.

WANTED—An Alto Singer for a Quartette Choir. [illegible] possess a cultivated voice of [illegible] quality. Inquire for two days at No. [illegible] 133 Lake st.

WANTED—A Partner with from three to four thousand dollars, to engage in a safe, well-established and profitable business [illegible] any one having the above amount a good opportunity is offered. [illegible] interview may be had, P. O. Box 3469, Chicago.

WANTED.—A boy who would like to learn the Drug business, and at the same time receive a small compensation [illegible] North Clark street.

WANTED—A Situation as Book-keeper, Salesman, or anything by which the advertiser can obtain a living. Address [illegible] City Hotel.

WANTED—A Pastry Cook, wanted at the Richmond House.

WANTED—A wet nurse, German or American preferred. Apply at No. 626 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Partner wanted to engage in a long established manufacturing institution; an active or special partner with not less than Three Thousand Dollars capital. [illegible] Box 3351, Chicago, Ill., stating where an interview can be had.

FARMER WANTED.—A man and his wife wanted to carry on a first-class Farm, either for wages or on shares, if applied for immediately at New Milford, six miles south of Rockford, Illinois. References required.
WM. E. WHEELER.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village in the Northwestern States, to sell the
GROVER & BAKER
Premium Sewing Machine.
This Company now manufacture machines making the Lock or Shuttle Stitch in addition to the popular Grover & Baker Patent Stitch, thus affording a choice of stitches to purchasers. Address WM. E. YOUNG & CO., General Agents, Chicago.

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest [illegible] P. O. Box 4283.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A three story brick dwelling house, with or without furniture, [illegible] at 248 North Lasalle street.

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of [illegible] Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Passenger Depot.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, [illegible] located in the West Division, [illegible] Also, Building Lots to lease [illegible] in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. BOSTON, [illegible] street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on West Side for lease or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent. Apply to E. H. CUTTING, Room No. 1 [illegible] Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. [illegible] at 113 Lake street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The Lyons Brewery, in the State of Iowa, [illegible] Apply to THOMAS [illegible] Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A farm ten miles from the city of Chicago, containing 135 acres, 120 prairie, balance timber. A comfortable house, and large orchard of [illegible] fruit trees, [illegible] & CO., 79 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of [illegible] & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 171 Wabash avenue. [illegible] Address L. [illegible] Lake Forest.

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—[illegible] No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 123 North Wells street.

BOARDING ON MICHIGAN avenue, north of Jackson street, [illegible] a suit of furnished rooms, [illegible] for married persons without children, or suitable for single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements of best baths, hot and cold water. Address Post Office Box 2758.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 40 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—A large and desirable room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 98 [illegible] corner of Washington, opposite Court House square.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 184 Monroe street, opposite the [illegible] House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 200 State Street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at [illegible] West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

Lost.

LOST, somewhere on Lake, between Clark street and the Marine Bank, a roll of money amounting to $120—$100 in bills wrapped around a $20 gold piece. [illegible] Sherman House.

$15 REWARD—Lost at Lyons, Ill., Nov. 1st or 2nd, a Black Mare Colt, [illegible] to WM. SHERMAN, at Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Office in Sherman House, or to the subscriber at Lyons [illegible]
JOHN CLIFFORD.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the [illegible] will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 12 [illegible]
Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 31, 1861.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday, Nov. 11th, 1861, until further notice, the office of the [illegible] will be open for business From 7.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. [illegible]
R. D. COLVIN, Ag't [illegible]
JAS. C. FARGO, Ag't [illegible]
Chicago, Nov. 2nd, 1861.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that on the [illegible] day of November, [illegible] MICHAEL ROACH, of the City of Chicago, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[...]
Office, No. 51 Clark Stre[...]
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [...]
☞ Additions to clubs may be ma[de] at the same rates.
☞ Money in Registered Letters ma[y be sent] at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chi[cago]

Chicago Trib[une]

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, [...]

☞ Nothing reliable has as y[et been] heard from Col. Oglesby's expediti[on] moved from Bird's Point several d[ays]

☞ We publish, this morning, b[y tele]graph from Cairo, a list of our [...] wounded and prisoners in the Belm[ont ac]tion. The record will be one of [...] interest to the people of the No[rthwest] having friends in the regiments [...] It may be said of these victim[s ...] have fallen, and to what end?"

LINCOLN AND FREMONT.

It seems to have occurred to but [...] our contemporaries that the dis[patch] sent from Springfield, Mo., on the [occa]sion of Fremont's removal, wer[e ...] When they learn that their co[...] were based on a state of things the [exist]ence of which was purely imagina[ry ...] that the removal was a source [of] joy to almost every American o[...] his columns; that there was no [...]ment, no disturbance, no threats o[f resig]nation, and that the dispatch which [...] of the nearness of the enemy was [...] they may have occasion to turn [...] guns upon the authors of these [...] tricks, and cease their fire upon the [Presi]dent for an act, the imperative nece[ssity of] which every day proves. If Mr. Li[ncoln,] whose honesty nobody doubts and [...] patriotism is above suspicion, is no[t ...] case like Fremont's, with all the [...] before him and with a known desire [...] right, to be trusted, what use, let [...] have we for a President? We ad[...] those particularly who are horrified [...] the criticism of a General is attem[pted,] but who are now flinging contum[...] epithets at the head of the Command[er-in-] Chief. The removal was his own a[ct.]

WHO WAS THE TRAITOR[?]

The most interesting part of Gen. [...] regard's official report of the [...] of Bull Run, (just published), is [...] which tells how much *earlier* he re[...] information of Gen. McDowell's ad[vance] than the loyal sections of the co[untry ...] were apprised of it. Gen. B. says th[...] telegraphed the news of the enem[y's in]tended movement to Jeff. Davis "[...] 13th of July." This was *four* days [...] the movement and *eight* days befo[re the] battle was fought. The interval, [...] us, was employed in bringing down [...] Johnston's army from Winchester, [...] assistance.

The question naturally arises, Wh[o was] the traitor? Profound secrecy was [main]tained towards loyal citizens, (and [...] properly too,) up to the very march[...] the columns. No dispatches annou[...] the great event left Washington unt[il the] evening of the 17th. Before this ti[me the] whole matter had been canvassed in [Rich]mond, orders had been sent the[...] Johnston at Winchester to move his [...] down to Manassas, and he had be[...] execute that movement.

THE FORCES WITH GEN. HUN[TER.]

A few days ago we made an esti[mate of] the number of soldiers who had [...] Springfield, Mo., on Monday las[t ...] placed the force at 21,600 men, wit[h ...] more within ten days march, mak[ing a] total of 26,600.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* underta[kes to] show that we are greatly in erro[r ...] that there are not less than 42,000 m[en ...] one hundred pieces of artillery at S[pring]field. It relies for its authority on [...] port of Adjutant General Thoma[s ...] estimated the troops under Frem[ont at] 38,789 men, to which the *Sentinel* ad[ds ...] brigades of Lane and Sturgis.

The mistake of the *Sentinel* c[...] first in reckoning each regiment [...] maximum of 1,046 men, when the [...] they did not average more than 80[...]tive men, fit to march. We know [...] be true. Secondly, the *Sentinel* m[akes no] allowance for troops that had to [...] behind to garrison various points [...] instance, three or four regiments ha[d ...] left at Jefferson, one or more at S[...] Tipton, Warsaw, Lexington, Rolla, [...]ville, and other points, and artill[ery and] cavalry had to be left behind at each [...] The *Sentinel* must deduct all the[se] from its 42,000; and must also deduc[t ...] to 5,000 more who were left by the [...] side, sick; of them, Fremont's d[...] alone left 1,000 at Warsaw, as it pa[...]

Since writing our former arti[cle we] have learned that Gen. Wyman's b[rigade,] consisting of two regiments of in[fantry,] a squadron of cavalry, and a bat[tery of] artillery, had arrived at Springfield, [...] some 2,000 men to the army.

We also hear of two regiments b[elong]ing to Hunter's and Pope's division[s ...] ing joined the main body, which w[...] posed were left at Warsaw and S[...] Gen. Lane's brigade is now stated [...] 4,000. When he left Leavenworth, [...] reported to be 5,500, but he seem t[...] increased it as he proceeded South[...] are in doubt whether Gen. Sturg[is ...] more than two reduced regiment[s ...] two or three companies. It is p[...] that he had three regiments with [...] Making the foregoing additions a[nd cor]rections, we estimate the present [...] under General Hunter, at Springfi[eld ...] 32,500 men. The *Sentinel* thinks [...] has one hundred cannon at Spri[ngfield.] Our sources of information, whi[ch we] deem as reliable as those of the S[entinel,] put the number of guns in Fre[mont's] army at eighty, all told. From thi[s num]ber some thirty must be deducted [...] main with the various garrisons. [...] barely probable that there are sixty [...] at Springfield, but more likely the n[...] fifty. But if Gen. Hunter has 32,[500 sol]diers and fifty pieces of artillery [...] sufficient ammunition to serve the[m, he] can route any force which Price & C[...] possibly bring against him.

Constitutional Delegates.

As far as heard from, the following [...] delegates elect to the Constitutional C[onven]tion:—

[illegible]

Ladies' Soldier's Aid Soc[iety.]

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The ladies of Davis, Ill., have forme[d an as]sociation for the purpose of supplying [...] and wounded soldiers of our army w[ith ...] articles of clothing and little necess[aries ...] necessary to make them comfortable [...] situation.

The meeting was organized on hea[...] day evening, and quite a large [...] present at the time, [illegible] neighborhoods do likewise.